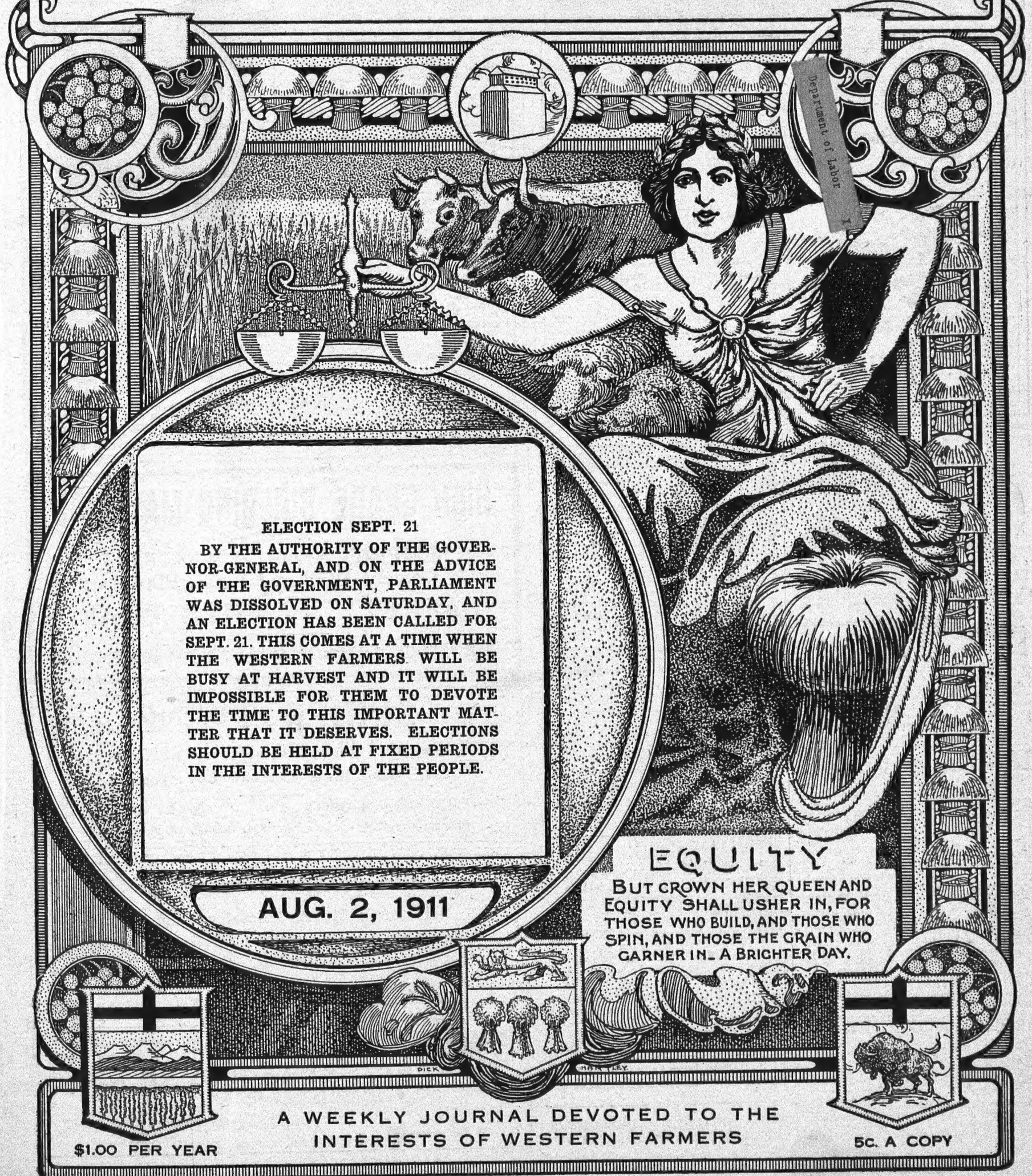


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



ELECTION SEPT. 21

BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, AND ON THE ADVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT, PARLIAMENT WAS DISSOLVED ON SATURDAY, AND AN ELECTION HAS BEEN CALLED FOR SEPT. 21. THIS COMES AT A TIME WHEN THE WESTERN FARMERS WILL BE BUSY AT HARVEST AND IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO DEVOTE THE TIME TO THIS IMPORTANT MATTER THAT IT DESERVES. ELECTIONS SHOULD BE HELD AT FIXED PERIODS IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

AUG. 2, 1911

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BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.

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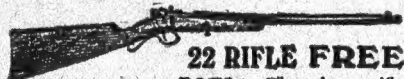


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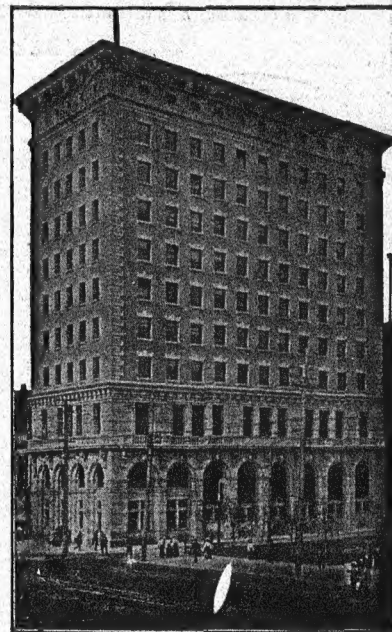
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PROTECTIONISTS BUSY

(By The Guide Correspondent)

Ottawa, July 28.—That patriotic organization of financiers and manufacturers known as the Canadian National League, now has an office in Ottawa from which immense quantities of literature, designed to teach farmers that they would really be better off if they would go in for mixed farming instead of asking for reciprocity, are being sent out. The advantage of sending out the literature from Ottawa is that at the House of Commons post office a rubber stamp reproduction of an M.P.'s initials is as good as any number of postage stamps, which would cost real money. Sacks of literature are thus being sent through the mails free every day.

The Guide correspondent called at the offices of the league today, and asked for some literature, but the young man in charge was so surprised that anyone should want to read the stuff that is being sent out that he asked what it was wanted for. The suspicious young man also had to be told the name, address and occupation of the applicant, and when The Grain Growers' Guide was mentioned, he innocently inquired whether that paper was for or against reciprocity.

"We are against it," he remarked in a tone of giving information.

ELECTIONS SEPT. 21

With more than two years yet to run the Canadian Parliament was dissolved on Saturday last and a general election has been called to take place on Sept. 21, with nomination day one week earlier. This action was taken at a meeting of the cabinet on Saturday morning, and the government states that the opinion of the people upon the question of reciprocity is desired. The opposition also welcome the opinion of the people upon the same question. The last general election was held on Oct. 26, 1908, so that the present parliament has been the shortest since 1873. The present session has been one of the longest in history, and has been a record in the small amount of business transacted. Seldom was a parliament ever dissolved while in session, and never before in Canada. Both parties declare that they are sure of success, which is what is always said. There was general excitement around the corridors of the House of Commons at noon on Saturday, when the rumor went about that an election had been called. The announcement was made by Mr. Fielding to the newspaper men about 1.30, and immediately flashed throughout Canada. The members of Parliament found that they were members no longer, but merely private citizens and that it was up to them to move for their constituencies as fast as possible. There were handshakings and good-byes most touching. Many of those members took their last look upon the House of Commons as members, for many of them will never get back. Every election is the grave for many politicians.

The following is the standing of the parties by provinces in the present Parliament:

	Lib.	Con.	Ind.	T'l.
Ontario	36	48	2	86
Quebec	53	11	1	65
New Brunswick	11	2	0	13
Nova Scotia	12	6	0	18
P. E. Island	3	1	0	4
Manitoba	2	8	0	10
British Columbia	2	5	0	7
Saskatchewan	9	1	0	10
Alberta	4	3	0	7
Yukon	1	..	..	1
Total	133	85	3	221

Leaders' Statements

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden have issued statements to the people of Canada upon the impending election. Sir Wilfrid states that reciprocity has been the policy of both political parties for forty years, and that it will be of great benefit to Canada. He also states that the Conservative party have continually obstructed the business of Parliament until it was necessary to appeal to the people. He is willing to leave the matter to the people for decision, and wants them to say if they are for freer trade or for protection.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the way when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign Subscriptions \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copy 5 cents.

Advertising Rates may be had upon application.

Change of advertising copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

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Volume IV.

August 2, 1911

Number 1

Mr. Borden criticizes the government for dissolving Parliament without notice and without voting supplies. He also states that redistribution should have been passed and that the Oliver inquiry should have been concluded. Finally he states his pleasure that the issue is now in the hands of the people, who will decide it definitely.

It is stated in news dispatches from Ottawa that both Borden and Laurier will remain at Ottawa for a week, beginning their campaign tour. Mr. Borden will tour the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, while Sir Wilfrid will devote the greater part of his time to Quebec and Ontario, leaving the Maritime Provinces to Mr. Fielding, Sir Frederick Borden and Mr. Pugsley. Neither of the leaders will come West during the campaign. They both have had enough of the West for the time being. The campaign will be a hot one, and will be fought with probably more bitterness than customarily. It will be far different from the last few general

elections, in which there has been no issue. Both parties have been deluging the country with campaign literature for some weeks past. They have it prepared in Ottawa so that it can be sent through the mails free of charge by having some member of parliament initial it. Thus any member has the privilege of sending out barrels of campaign rubbish every day upon which no postage is paid, but which is charged up to the general expenses of the country.

C.P.R. EARNINGS

Montreal, July 29.—The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific for the fiscal year ended June 30, were: \$104,167,808, or slightly larger than the estimates. The net profits for the year were: \$38,699,830. The increase in net profits for the year is \$2,859,874. These are, of course, new high records, but will be eclipsed this year with the record crop, when the C.P.R. should take in over \$110,000,000. Owing to the increase in the capital, the C.P.R.'s earn-



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ings on the stock this year will be a small fraction below last year's return on the common.

DUTY OFF COAL

Ottawa, Ont., July 31.—The Hon. Mackenzie-King tonight made the following announcement:

"With a view to relieving the situation as it has developed in the Canadian West in consequence of the prolonged cessation of operations at the coal mines in southern British Columbia and Alberta, an order-in-council was passed by the government today providing that on and after August 7 next, duties on coal will be removed on the southern frontier west of Sault Ste. Marie for consumption in British Columbia, east of the hundred and twenty-second meridian of longitude, and in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The action taken by the government is based on the representations which have been made by the premiers of Saskatchewan and Alberta, by the boards of trade and public authorities of many localities in the provinces concerned, to the effect that a serious shortage of coal in eastern British Columbia and in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba is likely to result from the prolonged cessation of work in the various coal mines and that such shortage will be liable to be the occasion of widespread privation and possible disaster among the inhabitants of the provinces named. In these circumstances, and having in mind the situation as it developed in the Canadian West at the time of the threatened fuel famine four years ago, it has seemed to the government right and conducive to the public good that exceptional steps should be taken to assist in bringing about an avoidance of the dangers which might arise from a fuel famine.

It is stated in the order-in-council that the proposed remission of duties shall take effect on and after August 7 next and shall continue so long as, in the opinion of the governor-in-council, the coal mines may, through lack of operation, fail to produce sufficient coal to meet the public requirements, and for a period of two weeks after the passing of an order revoking the order which authorized the remission of duties.

From this it will be apparent that if the parties between now and the close of the present week, effect a settlement and the work should be resumed on Monday next, no remission of duties will take place.

On the other hand, if work should not be resumed on Monday next, then practically all coal brought into the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia will come in free of duty for such time as work may not have been resumed at the mines and a period of two weeks thereafter.

An insane Hindu emptied a repeating rifle into a street crowd in Chicago, July 25, seriously injuring five people. When searched the police found upon him letters to President Taft and the British consul, asking permission to do the deed.

The City of Winnipeg has under consideration the purchase of the holdings of the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company. The deal would involve twelve million dollars and it is probable that the voters will be asked to decide the question in the near future.

James M. Wells and Grant Black, accompanied by their families, arrived at Gretna on July 28, after driving in prairie schooners from Columbus, Ohio. The trip took ninety-seven days.

The Weyburn, Sask., summer fair was successfully held last week.

STANDARD OIL DISSOLUTION

New York, July 31.—Announcement was made by the Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey, today in a communication to its stockholders of the way it intends to reorganize to meet the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. The plan provides that stock in above thirty-five subsidiary companies shall be distributed ratably among the stockholders in the parent company. Dissolution will be about December 1. The detailed plan showing what pro rata shares in the subsidiary company the Standard Oil stockholders may expect under the reorganization, will be made known later. This is a matter of computation and will require some time, but the communication today shows in outline the manner in which the company proposes to reorganize.

NEW EXHIBITION GROUNDS

That the present exhibition grounds are entirely inadequate for the Canadian Industrial exhibition at Winnipeg and that steps should be taken promptly towards the securing of a new, modern, up-to-date site, was the unanimous opinion of the special committee of the city council delegated to investigate the question, and which met July 31. Several sites have been both suggested and offered for the purpose, some of which were briefly considered. No decisions or selections were made, and, in fact, practically the only definite action taken was the calling for tenders or offers of sites, these tenders to be in not later than August 21. This committee was appointed some considerable time ago, but only very recently, since the renewed agitation for a bigger and better location and fair itself has been inaugurated, has it shown real serious interest in the work entrusted to it. Now, however, the respective members declare themselves determined to single out a new suitable site for the fair which may be adaptable to the purpose for all time to come. Amongst the suggestions already before the committee are mentioned prospective grounds in several directions around the city. To the west there is the Kirkfield Park proposition and another in Weston. One of the latest has been that of Hyland Park in Kildonan, and still others are expected to be to hand before the close of tenders, August 21.

EDMONTON IS DRY

Edmonton, July 31.—Edmonton has been a dry city for the last twenty-four hours and from the present indications it looks as though several more days would have to elapse before there is any more water for the citizens. Late last night a big twenty-inch main burst in the pumping station and flooded out the six million gallon pump. The engineer on duty had a close call, as the pump is placed in a pit forty feet deep and the water flooded that twenty-five feet before the water was shut off. Residents are suffering somewhat today and the health authorities say if the water is off many days there will be serious danger of a typhoid epidemic. All the water wagons in the city are busy carrying a supply of the precious drinks to thirsty citizens. Employees at the Misericordia hospital did not know that the water was turned off, and the fires were kept going under the boilers, with the result that they exploded. Several hundred dollars' worth of damage was done, but fortunately no one was hurt.

PEAVEY COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

Minneapolis, July 31.—The creditors' committee, which has been investigating the finances of F. H. Peavey and Co. and subsidiary companies, completed their report today. It fixes the loss of the Peavey Grain company, of Chicago, at \$1,037,000. The report fixes the assets of the company at \$5,000,000 and the total indebtedness at \$2,000,000 and suggests the issuance of notes to meet this indebtedness, to be secured by deed of trust under which will be deposited securities amounting to approximately \$5,500,000. These securities will consist largely of shares in subsidiary companies and other corporations engaged in grain elevator business.

FAMINE IN CHINA

New York, July 31.—A cablegram from Shanghai, China, received today by the Christian Herald, indicates that the relief expected in the famine-stricken districts of China from the spring crops has been minimized by another flood. "All Yangtze valley flooded. Awful destruction and death. Terrible famine this autumn," the cable read.

BIG LAND DEAL

Calgary, July 31.—Arrangements have been completed by Boston and Connecticut capitalists for the purchase of a twenty section tract of land in the irrigation belt of the C.P.I. and C. company, east of this city. There are 12,800 acres in the tract and the price is \$250,000. This tract will be farmed upon what is known as a pool basis for five years, at the end of which time a new arrangement may be made. A full equipment of steam plows, etc., will be installed, and in every way the farming operations will be most up-to-date. It is estimated that already more than 64,000 acres of farm lands in the province of Alberta have been purchased by New Englanders. The amount of money they have invested approximately is \$1,250,000.

CONVENTION CALLED

A convention of the independent electors of the constituency of Macdonald, Manitoba, will be held in the Victoria hall, Carman, on Friday, August 11, at 2 p.m. All independent electors are requested to be present. The object of the convention is to consider what action the independent electors should take at the coming election. The convention will consider the advisability of placing an independent candidate in the field. The committee in charge request that a large attendance be present.

(Sgd.) D. STEWART,
ROBERT SCOTT,
WILLIAM SUMMERS,
JOSEPH RUSSELL,
A. GARNETT, Secretary of Committee.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE SUCCESSFUL

New York, July 28.—J. S. T. McGovern, premier of New South Wales, who arrived here on the Mauretania with Mrs. McGovern, said today that the system of equal suffrage in his Australian state had operated most satisfactory during the ten years it has been effective. "A higher morality has resulted," he said, "and the home life, on which the vitality of any nation depends, has been strengthened. More women vote now than do men, and, contrary to much argument, the franchise does not unsex them. It makes our women more womanly and the result has been that there is a great decline in the infraction of laws, although the population has wonderfully increased." The premier and his wife attended the coronation and are now en route home via the Pacific.

WILL FIGHT RATE CUT

Chicago, July 28.—Leading railroads throughout the country are preparing to combat the widespread demand for a general slash in the express rates. The position of the railroads, which heretofore has been a subject of speculation, was made clear today at the second day's hearing on express charges and express companies' methods before the sub-committee on railroad commissioners representing the National Association of Railroad Commissioners. P. S. Eustis, passenger traffic manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R.R., said that his company would resist all attempts to force a lower scale of prices on the express carriers. Representatives of other roads also said they would fight the attempt to cut the rates.

RATES FROM STATES

Regina, Sask., July 25.—Provided that the United States interstate committee consents, the Soo line has agreed to make a \$12 rate for harvesters from St. Paul, Minneapolis and other points in Minnesota South and North Dakota to Estevan, Weyburn and Moose Jaw.

It is confidently expected that the commission will give this consent, in which event the special rate will become effective on August 10.

This is expected to materially relieve the situation in southern Saskatchewan.

It is expected that the general arbitration treaties between the United States and England, and the United States and France, will be signed this week.

GRAIN GROWER DEAD

Robert Thomlinson, of Kenton, Man., died on July 21 in a Winnipeg hospital. Deceased was one of the first members of the Kenton Grain Growers' Association and at all times took a leading part in the work of the organization.

BILL IN FORCE

Washington, D.C., July 26.—Instructions for the administration of so much law as is effective until the whole agreement is ratified by the Canadian Parliament were telegraphed to customs collectors along the Canadian border today. The new regulations provide for proper identification of the imports to prove they are of Canadian origin, and the state department has been asked to instruct consular officers in Canada to add their certificates to the declarations of the importers. Until the Canadian Parliament ratifies the agreement only Section 2, which covers wood pulp, paper and paper board, will be effective. The regulations under the new law provide free entry to all such imports from private lands or from crown lands, providing no export tax has been levied. British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec impose export duties on wood. New Brunswick will do so after October 1.

INCREASED TRADE

Ottawa, July 26.—For the first quarter of the present fiscal year, Canada's total trade was \$180,880,588, an increase of \$9,706,798, as compared with April, May and June of last year. The increase was entirely in imports, which totalled to \$121,353,584, or nearly \$12,000,000 more than for the corresponding period of last year. Exports of domestic products aggregated \$54,424,400, a falling off of nearly \$3,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 was in exports of forest products. The trade for June totalled \$68,710,369, an increase of \$2,698,445. Imports for the month totalled \$42,936,881, an increase of a little over \$3,000,000. Customs revenue for the three months was \$18,926,758, an increase of \$2,358,347.

OPENED FOR SETTLEMENT

Edmonton, July 24.—Eighteen square miles of the Chippewyan Indian reserve on the south-west shore of Cold Lake are to be taken from the treaty Indians in exchange for a similar area of land near the north shore of the lake, and the lands thus released thrown open for settlement. According to W. J. Price, storekeeper and rancher of the white settlement of Cold Lake, many of the Indians of the reservation (there are in the neighborhood of 300 in all) have removed to the north end of the lake. The Chippewyan Indian reservation consists of twelve square miles of land, including eighteen miles which are to be thrown open to white settlement. On June 10, when the treaty money was paid by agents of the Dominion government, between \$1,500 and \$1,800 was handed out.

GRAIN INSPECTORS ARRESTED

Six grain inspectors are in the Winnipeg jail charged with looting Winnipeg freight cars. A Hebrew storekeeper is also under arrest charged with receiving the stolen goods. The police claim that the men took advantage of their positions to enter cars in the yards. The six men arrested are Charles Thomas, W. J. Beirnes, Edwin Hanley, R. Mathews, Herbert Hempling and Mathew Elliott. They are charged with stealing butter, eggs, shoes, a fur coat and other clothing. The men have been remanded for trial.

WOOLEN TARIFF BILL

Washington, D.C., July 27.—Out of what appears to be a chaotic condition in the Senate, there suddenly arose today a coalition of Democrats and Insurgent Republicans which bowled over the regular organization, and passed a compromise bill for the revision of the woolen tariff by 48 to 32. This new force in the Senate, united on a material reduction of tariff duties all down the line, and flushed with victory, tonight is threatening not only to enact the so-called house farmers' free list bill into law next Tuesday, but to put through a cotton bill as well. The Insurgents want the sugar and steel schedules included in the program. The house Democratic leaders are not willing to accept the compromise bill as it passed the Senate today, but they are more than willing to meet the Senate conferees. Chairman Underwood, of the house ways and means committee, expressed the belief tonight that both houses were more than likely to be agreed upon the wool bill. This would put the wool issue up

to President Taft, and there is much speculation as to what his course would be. Mr. Taft would make no comment on the situation. While the president in the past has denounced the present woolen schedule of the Payne-Aldrich law as indefensible, there have been strong indications from the White House within the past few weeks, that he would not hesitate to use the veto on any tariff schedules passed in advance of reports from the tariff board. The bill as passed by the Senate today, was drawn by Senator La Follette, and was a compromise between the Underwood bill and the original La Follette bill, both of which were forced out of the way by decisive votes before the new measure was adopted. Some idea of the compromise may be had from the proposed rates on raw wool. The house bill proposed a rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. The original La Follette bill proposed 40 per cent. The compromise fixes the rate at 35. It is predicted that the conference will put it at 30. The agreement under which the wool bill was put through extends to the farmers' free list, now on the Senate calendar, and the passage of that measure in modified form seemed assured tonight.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING

Souris, Man., July 27.—Frank Tilbrook and a horse standing beside him were killed by lightning early this morning at the farm at Wallace Louttit, ten miles south of Souris. The fatality took place about 6 o'clock. The lightning struck the windmill, was carried to the evetrough by a guy wire, and from the evetrough it entered the stable by the open door, killing Tilbrook and one of a team of horses standing in a stall across the passage way. Tilbrook came to this country five years ago from Cambridgeshire, England. He is 45 years of age, and has no relatives in this country.

HARVEST AT PORTAGE

Portage la Prairie, Man., July 27.—The harvest for 1911 for Portage district was begun this morning on the farm of Fred Paisley, of Rosendale. It is, however, expected that harvesting will not be general for two weeks. Mr. Paisley started to cut his barley, and expects that when he has finished his oats and wheat will be ready. He reports that the crop is exceptionally good and the harvest is considerably earlier than last year. The farmers all over the plains are preparing for harvest, and it is expected with fine weather for the next two weeks harvesting will be well under way. It is expected that the crop will be the best ever gathered in the district.

FLOATING DRY DOCK

Ottawa, July 27.—The government has signed a contract with the Canadian Vickers company for the construction of a floating drydock at Montreal. The dock will be first class, and will have a lifting capacity of 25,000 tons. The company, under the terms of the drydock subsidies act of last session, will pay 3½ per cent. on expenditure of \$3,000,000 for a period of 35 years. The drydock will be built by Vickers, Son & Maxim, and towed across the Atlantic ocean by four powerful Dutch tugs.

Miss Hazel Schmidt, of Vandalia, Illinois, has awakened from a 105-day trance. Physicians say that she has apparently suffered no ill effects from the long sleep.

It is believed that all possibility of war between England and Germany, on account of the Congo trouble, has been averted.

On account of the threatened coal shortage in the West, a result of the strike, it is reported that the C.P.R. has cut freight rates on that fuel by \$2 per ton.

At Paris, on July 30, aviators in flight succeeded in establishing wireless telegraph connection with a station on the Eiffel tower.

Richard Arnst, of New Zealand, world's champion oarsman, retained his title by defeating Harry Pearce, of Australia, on Saturday, July 29.

A referendum of the striking Alberta coal miners, as to whether or not they will accept the proposition offered by the operators, will be held on August 4.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 2nd, 1911

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED ; ELECTIONS SEPT. 21

The die is cast. Canada today has no Parliament. When the governor-general, on the advice of the government, prorogued and dissolved Parliament on Saturday he thereby reduced every member of Parliament to the status of a private citizen. The people have now full power to say, by their ballots on September 21, who will be their representatives in the next Parliament, which will assemble some time in October. The present situation will convince the most skeptical that our system of government is not yet perfect. The election is called at the most inconvenient time of the year, when the bulk of the electors are working night and day to harvest the crops, upon which depends the prosperity of the entire nation. This very fact precludes the possibility of the agricultural population exercising to the full their privileges upon such an occasion. Manifestly this is but scant justice. It necessitates that the people of Canada shall decide in favor of one of the two old political parties. Present day thinkers are convinced that our present party system needs readjustment, to put it mildly, to present day needs and requirements. The elector who does not see eye to eye with either of the two parties is given no consideration, and is in the perplexed position of being compelled to support a party that has not his confidence or of not exercising his franchise. Constitutionally an election can be called at any time, but it was not expected, in the ordinary course of events, till November, 1912. By that time the Redistribution Bill would have been passed, and the Prairie Provinces would have at least fifty per cent. larger representation. Holding an election at the present time disfranchises one-third of the people of these provinces. The injustice of this is beyond question. The blame rests somewhere. Each of the old parties pleads innocence. The Western elector is well informed and will no doubt exercise his judgment upon this point. Again, the Canada Grain Bill has not been passed, and present conditions in the grain trade will continue for another year. This is another injustice to the Western farmers. The farmers' organizations in the three provinces will take no official part in the present election campaign. This has been decided upon by their executive officers. The wisdom of their action is abundantly clear. An attempt to send to Parliament a strong contingent of independent thinkers pledged to the cause of the people could only be successful if conducted upon a large scale and supported by an organization more widespread than the present one. No stream can rise higher than its source. The source of Parliament is the people. If the people are not of one mind as to the needs of the country Parliament cannot be either. An attempt to elect in each Western constituency members pledged to the Farmers' Platform would have been such a severe test upon the farmers' organization, in fact it would have been such a test as the leaders do not think would be warranted at the present time. Far too many of our people are still held in thrall by the party fetish. These ties are growing unmistakably weaker and the continuation of the educational campaign will eventually sever them completely. The certain value of the farmers' organization is of far more importance to the welfare of the West than the possibility of electing a few representatives pledged to the Farmers' Platform, and the certainty of alienating from the organization a large number of strong party men. The organization has

forced upon Parliament the consideration of a number of matters of paramount importance which would otherwise have been ignored. This is a matter for congratulation. Both the organization and Parliament will still remain. Parliament will be no stronger while the farmers' organization will continually increase in strength and influence, and will command increasing respect and consideration from the powers at Ottawa.

It will be of decided value to consider what odds the farmers' organization would face in an attempt to capture the West for democracy at the present time. Both of the old parties are in reality strongly organized and powerful machines. Their one object is to gain control of the treasury benches at Ottawa with the distribution of patronage and the prestige attached thereto. They will have at their command this time larger campaign funds than ever before in the history of Canada. These funds are supplied by Special Privilege and are provided generously for both parties. The party machines have ramifications reaching into every constituency, and will largely control the nomination of candidates. Every candidate nominated by the party machine will be supported by the campaign funds at the disposal of the machine, and necessarily will be a man who will obey the dictates of the machine leaders. Further, there is the closest offensive and defensive alliance between the federal and provincial party machines, and they will work in harmony and for greater efficiency at the present time. This alliance is not a healthy one—for the people. But we all know that the politicians sometimes have ideas of their duties which do not absolutely conform to the true principles of democracy. This indicates the potency of the combination which the farmers' organization would be compelled to face in order to elect men pledged to the Farmers' Platform. The farmers' organization could not cope successfully with such odds in the few weeks at their disposal. However, the situation is not hopeless by any means. Both parties are pledged to enact into law a part of the demands of the organized farmers, so that no matter which way the election goes the farmers stand to gain something. Again, there is an opportunity to see that some of the party conventions nominate men who will stand for the entire Farmers' Platform. These party conventions are being called daily, and will be meeting in the course of the next two weeks to select their candidates. It is the greatest opportunity for action that has ever come before the independent thinking men. They can and should attend the convention of the party most to their liking and make every possible attempt to secure the nomination of a candidate who will support their entire platform. There are a large number of men who have formerly been Liberals or Conservatives, but who disagree with their party in that they firmly believe in the justice of the entire demands of the farmers. Now, if these men turn out in force at their conventions they will have a powerful influence in the nomination of a candidate. If they can secure the nomination of a candidate favorable to the farmers' demands the party machines will be compelled to support that candidate or face a losing fight against the opposing machine candidate. Heretofore the independent thinking electors have made no determined effort to control the machine nomination. They can do so now without in any way endangering the farmers' organization, and with a strong likelihood of defeating the machines at the outset, because even the machine is hopeless without the support

of the convention. There is a probability that one or two independent candidates may be nominated at conventions that have already been called. If this occurs it will give an opportunity for the independent electors in those constituencies to test their strength without endangering the organization as a whole and it will also give an indication of the strength of the independent feeling throughout the country.

Finally, the most important lesson to be learned from the whole situation is that in order to improve conditions generally the beginning must be more fundamental. We must get at the bottom of the trouble. The people of the Prairie Provinces must make the legislatures of these provinces responsive to the will of the people before they can win strength in the wider federal field. This means that we must follow the example of Oregon and have Direct Legislation placed upon the statute books of the three provinces. When that is done the people will be enabled to vote upon principles and not upon men. Party machines will be eliminated because their usefulness will be gone. If the people of the West devote their chief attention to this great and fundamental reform for the next year or two they will then have made real and substantial progress and will have established a foundation upon which can be upreared a true democracy. When Direct Legislation is in effect in the Prairie Provinces the people can then initiate and vote upon their own laws without arousing the bitterness and animosity which is caused by our present elections. Direct Legislation has been officially endorsed by the farmers' organizations of the three provinces, and an energetic campaign of education in favor of this reform will win overwhelming support for it in a very short time. Whichever of the provinces has Direct Legislation upon its statute books first will be considered as the leading democratic province in the Dominion of Canada.

SPELLS DOOM OF PROTECTION

Senator Dixon, of Montana, was one of the opponents of the Canadian reciprocity agreement in the United States. Speaking on the bill in the Senate, he said:

"I have always counted myself a pretty good protectionist. I voted for the Payne bill without any apology. . . . Do not be mistaken gentlemen. Whenever you deliberately, under whatever pressure, destroy the measure of protection that the farmers of this country have enjoyed, that minute the death-knell of protective tariff is rung. . . . When reciprocity passes I am ready to start revising the tariff, and it will not be confined to the wool schedule and the farmers' free list. I am ready to take the whole thing from A to Z; and so far as I am concerned, I am ready to give it a revision that will not be a homeopathic one."

When a protectionist, who supported the Payne-Aldrich high tariff, gets into such a frame of mind it is a very hopeful sign. There is much evidence that the tariff will receive rough handling in the United States during the next few years. Those people in Canada who are urging for the elimination of our protective tariff will be encouraged by the revolt in the republic. The high tariff of the United States has always been the bulwark of protection in Canada. The majority of those in Canada who favor reciprocity regard it as the first step towards wiping out the protective tariff and substituting a more equitable method of raising the revenues.

RECIPROCITY AND GRAIN PRICES

We have had occasional letters from our readers who maintain that reciprocity will be detrimental to the welfare of the people of Western Canada. They maintain that as the United States and Canada are both exporting countries, that the Minneapolis grain prices cannot be any better than Winnipeg. The American Tariff Board collected considerable data upon the price of various products affected by the agreement, and including the price of grain. The price of wheat at Minneapolis is practically always higher than in Winnipeg from 5 to 15 cents. The following are the monthly prices on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets for the past six years. Any Western farmer who has doubt that he will get a better price for his wheat under the reciprocity agreement should study these figures very carefully:

1905			1906		
	Mpls.	Wpg.		Mpls.	Wpg.
Jan.	1.13%	1.00%	.13%	.83%	.76%
Feb.	1.16%	1.01%	.14%	.82%	.76%
Mar.	1.11%	.92%	.18%	.75%	.72%
Apr.	1.09%	.91%	.17%	.80%	.78%
May	1.15%	.91%	.24%	.82%	.79%
June	1.10%	1.01%	.08%	.84%	.83%
July	1.09%	1.07%	.02%	.78%	.79%
Aug.	1.09%	1.01%	.08%	.75%	.74%
Sept.	.82%	.77%	.05%	.70%	.72%
Oct.	.84%	.77%	.07%	.76%	.75%
Nov.	.84%	.77%	.07%	.80%	.73%
Dec.	.87%	.76%	.11%	.81%	.73%

1907			1908		
	Mpls.	Wpg.		Mpls.	Wpg.
Jan.	.79%	.72%	.07%	1.10%	1.08%
Feb.	.84%	.75%	.08%	1.04%	1.06%
Mar.	.81%	.75%	.05%	1.07%	1.09%
Apr.	.82%	.77%	.05%	1.00%	1.01%
May	.99%	.87%	.12%	1.08%	1.14%
June	.99%	.89%	.10%	1.09%	1.05%
July	.99%	.91%	.07%	1.15%	1.04%
Aug.	.95%	.89%	.06%	1.23%	1.06%
Sept.	1.07%	1.02%	.05%	1.02%	.98%
Oct.	1.17%	1.13%	.04%	1.02%	.98%
Nov.	1.03%	1.02%	.01%	1.08%	1.03%
Dec.	1.08%	1.05%	.02%	1.06%	.97%

1909			1910		
	Mpls.	Wpg.		Mpls.	Wpg.
Jan.	1.07%	.99%	.07%	1.15%	1.04%
Feb.	1.12%	1.07%	.05%	1.14%	1.02%
Mar.	1.16%	1.10%	.05%	1.14%	1.04%
Apr.	1.26%	1.23%	.02%	1.11%	1.03%
May	1.29%	1.23%	.06%	1.11%	.97%
June	1.34%	1.31%	.03%	1.05%	.89%
July	1.31%	1.30%	.01%	1.25%	1.17%
Aug.	1.37%	1.13%	.24%	1.15%	1.05%
Sept.	1.01%	1.00%	.00%	1.11%	1.05%
Oct.	1.03%	.99%	.04%	1.07%	.98%
Nov.	1.06%	.98%	.08%	1.04%	.91%
Dec.	1.13%	.98%	.14%	...	...

*Indicates Winnipeg prices higher than Minneapolis.

Even the strongest opponents of reciprocity have admitted that the Western farmers will receive a much better price for their barley by having free access to the American markets. Just how much better that price will be it has been impossible to say. The following average prices in Winnipeg and Chicago for malting barley for the past ten years will show what free access to the American market means. These figures were compiled by the Canadian and American governments:

1900		1901		1902	
Wpg.	Chgo.	Wpg.	Chgo.	Wpg.	Chgo.
Jan.	.26	.41	.40	.49%	.38
Apr.	.35	.40%	.40	.48	.40
July	.41	.42	.65	.52%	.40
Oct.	.38	.47%	.38	.55%	.33

1903		1904		1905	
Wpg.	Chgo.	Wpg.	Chgo.	Wpg.	Chgo.
Jan.	.29	.51%	.36	.49	.35
Apr.	.29	.50%	.45	.49	.38
July	.29	.50	.42	.45%	.38
Oct.	.40	.54	.37	.45%	.36%

1906		1907		1908	
Wpg.	Chgo.	Wpg.	Chgo.	Wpg.	Chgo.
Jan.	.38	.46%	.42	.51	.46
Apr.	.38	.46	.42	.67	.49
July	.43	.47%	.54	.65	.44
Oct.	.40	.48	.69	.90	.54

1909	
Wpg.	Chgo.
Jan.	.49
Apr.	.57%
July	.58
Oct.	.45%

In regard to the oat situation it has been claimed that the Canadian farmer will gain nothing under reciprocity, as prices on both sides of the line have been practically the same. The fact is that the American prices have averaged above the Canadian, and the Canadian bushel of oats weighs 34 pounds, while the American standard is 32 pounds. It is not difficult to see that there will be a considerable advantage accruing to the Canadian farmer in having the American market in which to dispose of his oats.

That ratification of the reciprocity agreement will mean dollars and cents in the pockets of the farmer in Western Canada who has wheat, barley or flax to dispose of. This better price will mean more prosperity. The prosperity of the individual means the prosperity of the nation. The reciprocity agreement means a much more prosperous era for Western Canada, and is but the beginning of a much wider movement towards the removal of trade barriers which have hampered Canadian people for a generation past.

THE CRISIS IN BRITAIN

Every sweeping move towards democracy necessarily interferes with the established order of things, and withdraws from certain classes privileges which long usage has accorded them. For centuries the hereditary nobility of Britain have enjoyed vast privileges and invulnerable social prestige. It is but natural that they should resent any curtailment of these privileges, and it is equally natural that the common people should demand a share of the blessings heretofore showered upon the few. It has been due to the carelessness or lack of knowledge of the people in all countries that there is a Special Privileged class. The most serious recent inroad upon the preserves of the British aristocracy was the Lloyd-George budget, which was only passed after a protest and a general election. The present situation makes even more drastic demands upon the nobility. They are asked to give up the veto upon legislation which has been theirs from time immemorial. The Parliament Bill, as the Veto Bill is known, has been rejected by the Lords and returned to the House of Commons. Premier Asquith has issued an ultimatum that the bill must pass the Lords upon pain of having sufficient new peers created to ensure its passage. The premier has secured the consent of the king to such action. There is now dissension in the ranks of the peers, a number of them revolting from the leadership of Lord Lansdowne, and threatening to "fight to the last ditch." Lansdowne and Balfour have advised the passage of the Bill rather than submit to the lowering of the peerage by the creation of several hundred new members of that body. The government has left the matter in the hands of the leaders of the Unionists for the time being, and has asked for an assurance that the bill will pass the Lords when it is next sent to them. There is little doubt but that this will be the action taken within a very short time. The veto of the House of Lords will then be past. They will have power to delay any legislation for not longer than two years, which will be sufficient time for the people to become informed upon it to prevent any hasty law making. Democracy is making more rapid strides in the Motherland than in any other part of the Empire. The people of the Island Empire have demonstrated beyond the range of doubt that they are not a decadent race, but are fully capable of adjusting themselves to changing times and conditions.

When the British people, through the leaders of the two parties in the House of Commons, declared themselves upon the German aggression, the government of the Fatherland began to consider. Great responsibility rested upon them. The air soon cleared, and the

crisis is passed. Britain has a habit of being deliberate, but very determined. Well it is for the peace of the world that she is so.

Reports from Great Britain are to the effect that Sir Cement Merger Aitken, M.P. for Ashton-Under-Lyne, is providing free country excursions for school children, and paying off debts on public institutions. This is a favorite method of political corruption in Great Britain, and has already brought its reward. Aitken's methods have been openly attacked on the public platform by his late opponent, and already his own supporters are beginning to feel that they have burnt their fingers in adopting a man who represents the worst traditions of Canadian finance. His bounties may be pleasant for his constituents, but that is poor consolation to the Canadian consumer who is paying the shot.

The Canadian National League is busy unloading earloads of "patriotic" rubbish upon an unsuspecting and long-suffering public. These patriotic organizations like to get close to Ottawa so that they can send their literature through the mails without paying postage. Yet our politicians prate about political purity! Why should not the Canadian Council of Agriculture have an office at Ottawa and flood the country with literature under a postal frank? Wouldn't there be a hue and cry if the farmers abused this privilege?

Though the farmers will be busy with the harvest at election time they have consolation. Affairs will drag along in pretty much the same old way after election. The country will continue to grow. But if the farmers do not pay strict attention to their harvest there will be a quick and sure demonstration as to the importance of the farming industry.

If election dates were fixed by statute and Direct Legislation were in force in federal affairs there would be an end to such situations as now face the people of Canada. Great national questions could then be settled by the people, and not by the politicians as at present.

During August we are making a special offer to send The Guide to any address in the British Empire till the end of the year for 25 cents. Here is an opportunity for our friends to assist us in increasing our subscription list.

Both the political parties express their delight at the prospect of an election, so there is general satisfaction all round. After the ballots are counted no doubt each of them will say, "I knew it."

The man who reads, studies and does his own thinking, is the man who is the great factor in shaping events. The man who allows others to do his thinking for him is a fixed quantity and commands little attention.

For the next seven weeks many men who are ordinarily quite sane will frequently talk and act in quite another fashion. Even our politicians will develop an extraordinary disregard for the truth.

Direct Legislation will place full power in the hands of the people. Then, and not till then, will they be able to make the advances towards democracy that are needed.

Half of Canada's navy is on the rocks. But the country is still safe, for the farmers are still working.

When the tariff walls are down and there is freedom of trade between nations the need of great armies and navies will be past.

"An Ode to Cement" would be an appropriate title for a contribution by Sir Max Aitken.

President's Annual Address

In reviewing the business of the past year I shall do so as briefly as possible, touching only upon the points which I consider are of most importance. It affords the directors much pleasure to see so many of our shareholders present here this morning. It indicates an interest in the business which I trust will always be maintained.

Conditions During Past Year

At our annual meeting a year ago, the prospects for the growing crops over practically all Western Canada were very poor, caused by the dry weather prevailing previous to that time. Rains, widely distributed over the Prairie Provinces during the latter half of July, a year ago, improved matters very greatly. Even then many thought there would only be half a crop. Out of last year's crop, however, up to July 30, last, 105,067,000 bushels were reported as having been inspected, as against 121,828,970 bushels in the corresponding period of the previous year. Thus, roughly speaking, the return from last year's crop in yield was about 20 per cent. less than the year preceding it.

During the past year the strong hostility to the Company on the part, particularly of the strong elevator companies, was very clearly shown, and as in previous years, every effort was made to prevent grain coming to the Company. I have before frequently pointed out that the possession of the country elevators gives the elevator companies a very strong lever in working against us. It is common knowledge that in order to get the handling of a farmer's grain, country elevator operators, acting no doubt under instructions from their superiors, will offer every inducement possible. I might instance as chief of these the loading of grain through their elevators into cars free of charge, and the holding of it—often for considerable periods—free of storage. There is here a direct monetary advantage which the farmer sees, and which he frequently accepts, often with the excuse that the Company will get enough grain without his, and that he needs the immediate advantage that he thinks he is getting. He wants the Company to remain in business, but he leaves it to others to maintain it by sending their grain to it while he reaps any benefit he can get from the elevator companies through increased prices or better terms of storage, and frequently blames the Company because they cannot do as well. This can be overcome only by persistent education. All will agree that such generosity upon the part of the elevator companies was never known of before the Company commenced to do business.

Southern Alberta, which grows the chief amount of grain produced in that province, suffered severely from the drouth of last year. Whole districts from which we received support the year previous had nothing to ship last year. In face of this, it is not surprising that our Calgary office showed a considerable loss last year. We are, nevertheless, fully confident for the future at this point, and have promise of a good year's business in the year just entered.

Buying Through Elevators

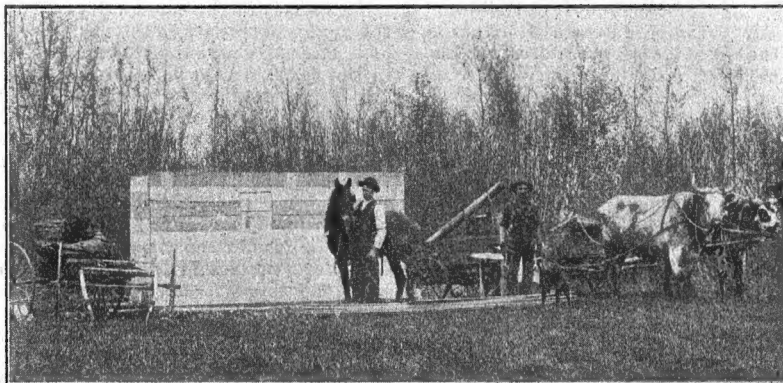
As you will recall in the year previous to the last, we did business with a number of farmers' elevators. While this business has never been very profitable, it nevertheless we believe aided in the developing and strengthening of the organized farmers' movement, which if permanent success is to come, must be co-ordinated and cemented, rather than allowed to proceed on different lines. This business was continued during the past year, and owing to the partial crop failure improvement over the previous year's business was quite impossible. In addition, last fall we entered into an arrangement with the Manitoba Government Elevator Commission to buy grain through quite a number of their elevators. This, owing to the partial crop failure, and the exceeding keen competition of competing elevators, was unprofitable. The elevator companies naturally do not want to see us get grain at any point. Through

T. A. Crerar, President of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., reviewed the progress of the Company to the Shareholders at the Annual Meeting on July 14. The report indicates that a most successful year's work has been conducted, and that the Company is able to take care of itself against all its enemies. The outlook for the future is very promising, and if the farmers of the West continue as they have been doing, conditions will steadily improve.

the possession of their terminal elevators—to which I will refer later—they can handle grain in their country houses apparently at a loss, and taunt farmers at these points with the charge that the Farmers' Company will not do as well for them as the elevator companies can do. It appears to be a favorite game of our competitors, through the superior opportunities they have to offer to do better for shippers than we apparently can do, and endeavor in this way to leave the impression that "Their Grain Growers' Grain Company is no good."

As you are perhaps aware, a bill is now before the Dominion Parliament, dealing with terminal elevators. I refer to this matter, because of the advantage the ownership of the terminal elevators gives our competitors in business. It is quite possible for them to conduct their business at country points through their country elevators at a loss and still recoup themselves very handsomely from the profits at the terminal elevators. This they can do without in any way

During the year considerable business has been done by our Winnipeg office in seed and feed. We handled a great many cars of seed oats and brought in several cars of seed flax from Ontario, which we sold from twenty-five to forty cents a bushel less than regular seed companies were selling at. Even then we were unable to fill all the orders that reached us for this grain. The matter of gathering and distributing good seed is one which I think could profitably be taken up, not only for the financial benefits that might come to the Company, but also in the way of doing a genuine public service. To do this, however, it is necessary to have some sort of an elevator—preferably at Winnipeg—to commence with—with the most modern cleaning machinery. This, I think is a matter that should engage the attention of the directors at an early date. A considerable amount of feed oats was also sold to those who had been unfortunate through the failure of their crops.



Homesteading in the Nut Mountains

resorting to making profits by improper practices, such as mixing of grades and so forth. The charges for storage at the terminal elevators are very high. A company operating country elevators and owning a terminal elevator—as they nearly all do—can buy a farmer's car in the country, apparently without profit, by giving him free storage on it, or by permitting it to pass through their elevators free of cost, and ship it down to their terminal elevators for storage. The spread in price between the cash month in which they buy the grain, and, say the May price, is usually from a cent to a cent and a quarter per month between the time they buy and May. For instance, they buy a car of 1 Northern wheat in December, say, for eighty cents. They can sell it at once for, say, eighty-five cents for May delivery. The car thus purchased is sent down to the terminal elevator, and stored there till spring. The rate of insurance is very low; the only charge they have against the five cents spread at which they sell is the interest and insurance charge, which is low enough to give them a handsome profit on their turnover. This enables them, as I have already said, to at times offer prices or inducements at country points for car lots, that apparently is difficult to understand; or at points where we are buying street grain, to offer prices that we cannot pay unless we buy at a loss. If some way is not effected whereby the elevators will be taken out of their hands at the terminals, it seems absolutely necessary for the Company to secure its own terminal elevator as soon as possible, and thus be in a position to meet our opponents on equal grounds.

for our Canadian Western oats. There was every indication that a great many of them would be wanted, not only in Great Britain, but in other European countries, owing largely to a smaller crop of this grain in Europe than for several years previous. The indications all were that a large export business would be done in this grain. On the 26th of January the reciprocity agreement reached between the Canadian and the United States governments was announced, and immediately following this announcement it was apparent that an effort was being made by certain grain interests to depress the price of grain with a view of creating the impression that the mere mention of reciprocity affected business in the way of lowering prices. Feeling that a special effort was being made to lower prices, and realizing at the same time that the export demand for our oats had never been better, our manager, without the knowledge of the board of control, and in their absence, decided to buy May oats freely with a view of selling them for export later on, and thus endeavor to keep prices at the level which in his judgment should be maintained. While the motive was the very best, the course was one which should not have been entered into. When it became known in grain circles—as it could not help becoming known—every effort was made by the grain interests opposed to us to load the Company down with as much May oats as possible, in the expectation that financially we could reach a point where we could not carry them. This would mean that they would be sold by the clearing house, breaking the market thereby, in all likelihood, several cents a bushel; and these oats at this lower price would be bought back by those who had sold them to us, after, as they believed, they had accomplished our ruin. This was the position the Company found itself in.

Company Had to Fight

There was only one thing to do, and that was to fight it out, and the ability of the Company to fight was once more demonstrated. We sold them for export as rapidly as we could. It was freely reported that the Company had bought anywhere from five to eight million bushels more than it had sold. This was a gross misrepresentation. The largest amount that the Company had at any one time more than its sales made was a little over a million bushels. Later on, when the grain interests learned that we were selling these oats for export very rapidly through the splendid connection we had established in the Old Country, and that we were likely to get out of it with very little if any loss, they immediately set about on the most despicable attempt that has ever been made by any commercial interests—namely, to undermine our credit, and if possible, prevent us in this way from paying for the large quantity of oats we would have to take delivery of on the first day of May for completing export sales made to the Old Country throughout the winter, to be filled on the opening of navigation in the spring. To this end we believe a certain Winnipeg journal was influenced to print several articles against the Company, and we are told that thousands of copies of this paper were sent broadcast all over the land. The rapid increase, however, in our paid-up capital was a factor not reckoned with. We were also able to arrange for money outside of Winnipeg.

Enemies Routed

The result was that on the first day of May we had delivered to us over 2,200,000 bushels of oats, every bushel of which was paid for on that date, and within a few weeks half of them were on vessels on the way to the Old Country to fill part of the sales we had made; and it might be interesting to add that within a few days some of the companies who had sold the oats to us were trying to buy them back from us again. It is only fair to say that there were several grain in the city, who while they recognize us as keen com-

Continued on Page 15

The Oat Situation

The following are the facts in connection with the matter: Some little time after the New Year opened a strong export demand arose

Tariff and Rural Depopulation

By E. C. DRURY, B.S.A., Secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture

In The Farmers' Magazine

Perhaps no country in the world offers at the present time such opportunities for wide and varied agricultural development as does Canada. Situated in the colder portion of the north temperate zone, her climate is adapted in the highest degree to the production of the finest quality of the more important agricultural products. As a producer of the cereal grains no country is superior, and few equal; Manitoba wheat and Ontario barley set the standard of excellence, at least for America. Few climates are better suited to the production of high-class livestock; and Canadians have already made a name for themselves in this line. In fruit, too, while the rigors of the winters forbid the production of the more southern kinds, the most stable and useful fruit in the world reaches its highest and finest development, and the apples of Canada are known almost the world over. Our bright northern sunshine and long summer days insure quality in all lines of farm produce, while a fairly sufficient and well-distributed rainfall gives to the farmer a generous harvest for his labor. In addition to the best of climates, Canada is blest with an almost limitless area of fertile soil, and penetrating almost into the heart of these areas, bringing to the farmer the great boon of cheap transportation of his products to the markets of the world, are the great natural waterways of the St. Lawrence with its great lakes, and Hudson bay with its still unutilized possibilities. By nature, Canada has been destined to be a great agricultural nation. But beyond these great natural advantages we still have the wonderful blessing of free land. The landlord system which crushes the agriculture of England, is unknown. In the settled portions of the country the farmer almost invariably owns the land he tills, while there are still many millions of acres of the most fertile soil to be had for the asking in the newer sections of Canada. Canada presents advantages of soil, climate and free land which are found nowhere else. Under these circumstances we should naturally expect a great expansion of agriculture, and a great increase of rural population. Instead of this we find agriculture languishing, and farm population dwindling in all the older provinces, while in the great West the growth of towns and cities is proportionately greater than that of the rural districts. These facts call for some explanation. In themselves they are a striking indication that something is wrong.

There are several ways by which it is customary to explain these conditions. One, and a very widely accepted one, is that the movement away from the soil and to the cities which is so apparent in Canada, is a part of a world-wide modern movement, due in part to the modern liking for city life, and in part to the introduction of labor-saving machinery on the farms. This, to my mind, is a very superficial and inadequate explanation, and fails entirely to account for the facts.

City Versus Country

In the first place, I cannot bring myself to believe that, to the normal human being, city life is more attractive than that of the country. It is true that some conveniences and pleasures are found in the city that are not, and cannot be found in the country. But country life has also some advantages. The married farm laborer, with his separate house, his garden, his cow, and his fowls; with wholesome freedom for his children, and a recognized place in the rural neighborhood, is surely better off, other things being equal, than the factory hand, whose home must necessarily be in the poorer sections of the city, whose children must find their playground on the streets, and who has no neighbors, and no recognized place in the great community of which he forms a part. The unmarried farm laborer, living with his employer, treated in

most cases as one of the family, is undoubtedly better situated than his counterpart in the city, domiciled in the cheap boarding house. Around all our large cities are suburbs composed of the humble homes of workingmen, stretching as far into the country as the daily necessity of the laborer to get to his work will allow. It seems to me that this "shack-town" movement utterly disproves the assertion that the working man will not live in the country.

More futile still, in such a country as ours, is the attempt to explain the rural exodus by the introduction of labor-saving machinery on the farm. A year or two ago the writer, at a gathering of agriculturists, had occasion to draw attention to this rural exodus as it is manifested in the Province of Ontario. The next day a city daily, commenting on the discussion said, "It is useless to complain of the decrease of farm population. The men who used to cradle and bind the grain are in the factories making self-binders." This remark by a leading daily serves to illustrate the short-sighted view which many people take of these questions. The man who wrote that comment simply did not know what he was talking about. The introduction of labor-saving machinery may, and doubtless does, explain much of the rural exodus in Europe, where agriculture is already fully developed, and where the man displaced by the machine is no longer wanted. But this is not the case in older Canada. Here, the new age of labor-saving machinery finds our farms in a transition stage, from the old days of grain-growing and grain-selling to the new agriculture of dairying and meat-growing, of ever-increasing areas of orchard and hoed crop, calling, not for less men, but for more. The change from the old wasteful practices to the new is slow, much slower than it should be, and the difficulty of procuring sufficient help is the chief reason. To claim, under the circumstances, that the introduction of labor-saving machinery can account in any way for the rural exodus, is an absurdity. The constant demand, at higher and higher wages, for farm help is a thorough refutation of this theory.

Is the Farmer Asleep?

Another theory by which the rural exodus is accounted for assumes that the farmers of this country are too stupid and ignorant to adopt and practice improved systems of agriculture. According to this theory all we have to do is to get the farmer to double his output, to grow two blades of grass where one grew before, when presto! the whole question is solved. Cheaper food for the cities; higher wages for farm help to solve the farm labor problem; more attractive country homes to keep the boy and girl on the farm; all these things are possible if only the farmer will wake up. And he is constantly being told to wake up—by millionaire pork packers, bank presidents and manufacturers. These well-meaning advisors sometimes grow quite petulant because he does not wake up and do the thing which appears so simple and easy, which would solve all these questions, and incidentally take the farmer's mind away from the study of economic problems, where, all agree, he is quite out of his sphere.

But, seriously, are not the farmers of this country awake, and are they not advancing as fast as they can along lines of improvement? Have they not taken gladly, and profited by, the excellent educational work of our departments of agriculture, and our agricultural colleges? Look back at the old days of grain growing and summer-fallowing and hay-selling, thirty years ago, when the bacon hog and the dairy cow were almost unknown, when corn for silage and alfalfa were quite unknown, when agricultural education was scarcely thought of, because the farmer, and everyone else for that matter, thought there was nothing to learn about farm-

ing. Compare those days with the present, and say, if you can, that the farmer is not awake, and willing to advance. Let us give all due credit to our departments and colleges, but let us do the farmers of this country simple justice, by acknowledging that they are willing to learn. Agricultural advancement is of necessity slow. It takes a year to gain a single experience. Perhaps the farmers of this country may be forgiven if they prefer slow and safe advancement rather than to rush in, on borrowed money, and with high-priced hired help, and try some system of intensive farming to which they are urged by men who never farmed. For it is notable that this sort of criticism and this advice is never given by our most progressive farmers, but by those who for the most part, never had any acquaintance with the problem of making a living on the farm. I think it is true that in this country most farmers know how to farm far better than they are farming, but cannot put their knowledge into practice through lack of sufficient labor and capital. We cannot in any satisfactory way explain the rural exodus by assuming that it is the outcome of the ignorance and carelessness of the farmers themselves.

Only One Explanation

There is to my mind but one explanation for rural conditions as they are, and that is lack of comparative prosperity among the farmers as compared with other classes in the community. We say the young people leave the farm because of a lack of conveniences and comforts in the farm homes, because these homes are not attractive, or because there is little leisure for pleasure in country life. This may be true, but these things are not impossible in the country, and the farmer is not constitutionally averse to them. He does not have them simply because he cannot afford them. We say that the farmer must employ his hired help the year round if he is to keep a sufficient supply. Most farmers would like to, but it is necessary to economize. We say the farmer should farm more intensively, and so increase the output of his soil. But it requires a good deal of extra capital and labor to do this, and these are not at his disposal. But the farmers of Canada, farming under best of conditions as regards soil, climate, cheap land and comparative easy access to the world's markets, should, we would naturally expect, be prosperous enough to enjoy every convenience and comfort in their surroundings, and to solve the problems of the farm labor supply and the improvement of their methods of farming. That they are not, and from no lack of intelligence and industry on their own part, indicates the working of some cause or causes external to the farm itself. One of these causes, and to my mind, the most powerful, is found in the protective tariff.

There is no doubt as to the cost of all the farmer buys being increased to him by the protective tariff, and in most cases by the full amount of the tariff. There can be no doubt about this fact. A few months ago the writer had occasion to investigate for himself the prices of several lines of goods of both domestic and foreign manufacture, and almost uniformly the prices of the domestic goods were just equal to the price of the foreign goods with freight and duty added. In some cases the prices of Canadian goods were greater than the foreign goods with freight and duty added. This is explained by the following extract from a letter from a leading Canadian wholesaler and importer: "Continguity on the part of Canadian manufacturers to the Canadian wholesaler, the fact that the men know each other, all these things put the Canadian manufacturer in a position to actually charge a higher price for his goods than the British goods cost even with duty added." This referred to textile goods, but the same is true in other lines. In implements there is little reason to

doubt, not that implements may be bought in free trade countries cheaper than in Canada, that is certain, but that Canadian manufacturers sell these goods to competitors of the Canadian farmer in outside countries at less cost than they are sold in Canada. Quoting from J. J. Harfell's recent excellent book on the question, we find the following statements: "The cash price of a Canadian made harvester in Alberta is \$155, in Ontario, it is \$132. But the same binder can be bought in Great Britain for \$121, cash. . . . It would pay the farmer in Alberta to buy his Canadian made machinery in Liverpool, and ship it back into Canada, if it could be imported free of duty." If this statement is not true, it admits of easy disproof by the Canadian implement makers, but the fact that no such disproof has been attempted, though the book containing the statement has been published for several months, is a very strong reason in itself for believing that the statement made by Mr. Harfell is absolutely true. The same fact is true of cement, hardware, groceries, leather goods, even flour, in fact of everything the Canadian farmer consumes except those things which he produces on his farm. Assuming that the average price of dutiable goods is raised to the extent of 25 per cent.—and the average enhancement is rather more than that—and that the average farmer buys \$600 of these goods per year, we see that the direct cost of purchase is raised to the extent of \$150 per year. Some may doubt that the farmer spends as much as \$600, but from figures collected by the writer from several average Ontario farms, from his own experience, and from the opinions of many representative farmers, it would appear that this is rather below than above the average. In the West, the average expenditure is much greater, due to greater cost of transportation. Thus we see that the cost of running an average farm is increased directly as the result of the protective tariff by about \$150 per year.

Indirect Effect of Tariff

But this is not the whole cost. There is also an indirect cost, due to the fact that the purchasing power of money is reduced in proportion to the enhancement of prices. Thus the services of everyone the farmer employs, directly or indirectly, must be more highly paid. The lawyer, the doctor, the teacher, the preacher, the employees of the transportation companies which carry the farmer's goods, the farm laborer—all these, and many others, must receive more for their services, because their cost of living is increased by the tariff. The whole cost must, in the end, be borne by those industries which take our natural products of forest, mine, fishery and farm and sell them in the world's markets. Of this cost, the farm bears the brunt. Just what this indirect cost is, is difficult to determine, but to put it at \$50 per year for the average farm is at least within the mark. If this is true, the direct and indirect cost of the tariff to the average farm is at least \$200 per year—the interest of a \$4,000 mortgage at 5 per cent. Could this amount be spent, as it would be, if available, in improving farms and farm houses, in better stock, more implements and more labor, there is little doubt but the condition of the average farm would be greatly improved, and its production very greatly increased.

But, it will be urged, the tariff is of value in raising the price of what the farmer must sell, in protecting his home market. This, however, is not the case, except in one or two instances. In the case of some of the more southern varieties of fruits, as peaches and grapes, of tobacco and of early vegetables, the tariff does operate to raise prices to the producer. These products, however, are exceptional. The areas in which they may be produced are very limited, not capable of producing enough to supply

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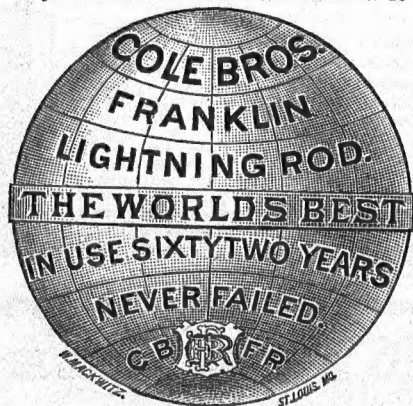
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the demands of the country. Hence they find the conditions under which a tariff may operate to enhance prices—an understocked market. As we have seen in a previous article, this condition is necessary if the tariff is to operate to raise prices. In the case of the products just named, nature sets the limit of production; in the case of manufactured goods, combinations limit production, and so in these two cases the tariff does raise prices. But this is not true in regard to the produce of the general farms of our country. Combinations to restrict production are not possible, and nature has set no limit. The general farms of the country produce three main classes of products; grains, meats and dairy products. In all these lines we produce more than we can use; if we utilized to the full our great agricultural resources, we could produce ten times as much as we now use. Hence prices are set in the world's market. It needs no figures to prove this. The farmers of this country know from practical experience that in all these main lines of production the export prices rule. Thus the farmers of Canada are placed in the disadvantageous position of having to sell their goods at prices set in a distant market, in competition with the cheapest production in the world, and of having to produce these things in a country where they must pay more than world's prices for labor of all kinds, for machinery, and for all the manufactured goods they use, on account of a highly protective tariff. Under these circumstances is it any wonder that the farmers of this country are not prospering as they should, or that rural population is decreasing? The tariff stands convicted of the greatest injury that can be dealt to our national life—the depletion of our rural population.

There is, indeed, a possibility that we may see in Canada a condition when the tariff will be of value in increasing prices of farm products. Let the burden of the farmer be increased, let the rural exodus go on, and there will come a time when our lessened farm population, even with limitless land at their disposal, cannot produce enough to supply the needs of the people. In some lines of production we are now nearing the limit. When this is reached we will have higher prices, because of the tariff, but it will not be agricultural prosperity, but agricultural decay. There is, in Canada, only one way by which the tariff can help the farmer, and that is by ruining him.

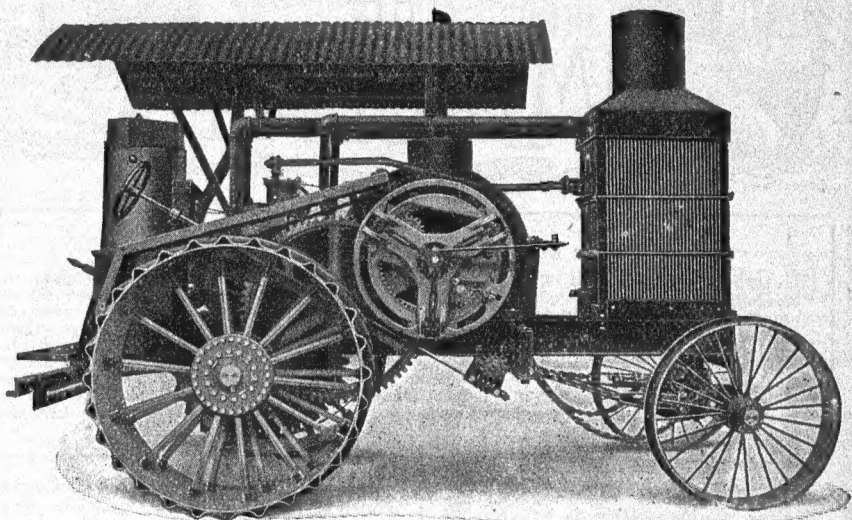
BIG STOCK BONUS

Renewed activity has been manifested in the shares of the Montreal Cotton Co., this week the stock selling up to 159, although easing off towards the end of the week. A public announcement is expected to be made almost any day. Those who know state that this will be to the effect that a bonus of 100 per cent. of 6 per cent. preferred stock will be handed to the present shareholders and the common stock placed on a five per cent. dividend basis. Very little of the stock is coming out and several insiders have increased their holdings.

The Montreal Cotton Co., was established over 36 years ago and its mills, which are among the largest in Canada, operate 5,000 looms and 200,000 spindles, and are located at Valleyfield, Quebec. For the past three years the company has paid 8 per cent., although earnings have been very little in excess of that amount, which, however, has been caused by abnormal trade conditions brought about by the depression in the cotton industry. Previous to 1908 the average earnings of the company have been 13½ per cent. The company has always enjoyed prosperity owing to its strong financial position and the directors state that they expect to show even better figures for this year than for the past couple of seasons. From the last annual report of the company which was figured on a very conservative basis, the assets were \$6,650,368 less bonds \$966,943. This leaves each \$100 worth of common stock, of which there was \$3,000,000 issued, secured by \$189 worth of assets.—Financial Post.

A hog needs all his time to make pork and should not be expected to spend any moments fighting lice.

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F. B. Eaton, Wilson, Kansas, threshed 53,000 bushels hard Turkey wheat in 38 days, fuel cost averaging 33 cents an hour.

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We have handfuls of such letters. They prove the Hart-Parr Tractor a dependable, reliable, every day-in-the-month money-maker. It is not a "show piece" in its early experimental stages, but a seasoned, tested and steady power-source manufactured by the original gas tractor firm—

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Editor, Guide:—Here is a synopsis of some of the provisions for agricultural credit in eleven of the countries of the Empire:

Transvaal.—A "Land and Agricultural Bank" was established in 1907 by act of parliament. The business of this bank is to lend money on land mortgage. Homesteaders may obtain loans from the public lands department for the purpose of buying stock, implements or making permanent improvements.

Natal.—A "Government Loan Fund" was established in 1907 for advances to farmers and land owners for promoting the occupation, cultivation and improvement of their lands. Homesteaders may borrow up to \$300 from the public lands department.

Cape Colony.—An "Agricultural Bank" was authorized by the government in 1907 and doing big business. Loans are made to co-operative societies of farmers for building grain storage, etc., as in Saskatchewan.

Orange Colony.—The government grants loans to farmers and to farmers' co-operative societies for purchase of land, irrigation, purchase of stock, implements, etc. Homesteaders get loans from government on the security of their homesteads.

Queensland.—An "Agricultural Bank" was authorized in 1901 to make advances to farmers for improvements. Advances are also made to homesteaders if they will organize in the co-operative form.

New South Wales.—Since 1899 the government has lent money on land security to farmers suffering from drought, or desiring loans for any other "good" reason.

South Australia.—A "State Bank" was established in 1895 to make advances to farmers and other producers. Homesteaders are loaned up to \$250, but the homestead system is being improved out of existence. Settlers on government lands need not obtain titles to their holdings, but nevertheless can borrow up to \$2,000 on the security of their rights in the land. The laws were codified in 1908, when it was further permitted to borrow money to discharge any previous mortgage on the land. The fruit colony at Renmark got into trouble and was financially assisted over the difficulty by the government.

Victoria.—The government savings bank invest their deposits in mortgages or agricultural lands at 4 to 5 per cent. interest. Two per cent. of capital must be repaid annually. (This appears a singular arrangement but such are the facts, and at any rate there is clearly no kick coming from the landowners.) Under an illogical and unscientific attempt at a homestead \$1,250 is advanced to the settlers, but the whole homestead scheme is a failure.

West Australia.—An "Agricultural Bank" was organized in 1906 to make loans to farmers.

Tasmania.—An "Agricultural Bank" was organized in 1907.

New Zealand.—Government loans are made to farmers. Social derelicts are settled on small homesteads at government expense. (This arrangement is said to work well.) The government guarantees debentures issued by small co-operative associations for the purchase of land.

Truly Canada presents a great contrast to these progressive states. No Canadian government does the least thing to provide credit for the farmers except that of Saskatchewan with its new co-operative elevator scheme. On the contrary, the

Dominion government does all it can to protect the Shylocks and to hinder legitimate private financiers from doing business with the farmers. In not one of the eleven states mentioned above is the value of real estate such a solid security as in Western Canada. Our government fiercely opposes all the co-operative efforts which many of the other imperial states make a condition for the employment of their financial institutions by the farmers. The other states have all organized agricultural banks in some form—our government has not done so and practically prohibits farmers from doing it for themselves. The state banks of the other countries lend money on real estate. The Canadian government fines any bank \$500 which takes real estate collateral. The Cape Colony government lends money to farmers to help them hold their grain. The Canadian government prohibits the banks from lending money on grain while the farmer holds it, but allows them to lend all they like as soon as the grain is in the hands of the speculator, although the provincial government elevators have provided a little relief from this monstrous wrong in Manitoba. The Victorian government manages somehow to lend the savings bank deposits to the farmers. Our government compels the banks to lend the money to American gamblers, while Scotch and Dutch bloodsuckers are squeezing over eight per cent. interest out of our farmers' gilt-edged securities. The government of New South Wales, where children are born and grow up to school age without seeing rain, lends money to the farmers to tide them over drought. South Saskatchewan farmers, where droughts are never nearly so bad, are ruined for want of a little timely help. Orange River Colony lends money to its farmers to build irrigation plants. Our governments (protected loan companies) will not lend money on rich lands already under irrigation. The Orange River Colony also lends to encourage the purchase of stock, but if we buy so much as a shaganappi from the States, the government encourages us with: (1) a 25 per cent. duty; (2) a swindling valuation; (3) a fake quarantine. Eastern wisecracks repeat, like poll-parrots, "banks must not lend on real estate," presumably because of some mysterious evil which might occur to the banks—evils afflicting farmers being matters of infinitely trivial concern. But the state Bank of South Australia has been doing this for sixteen years and nothing has happened. The government of New Zealand has lost all told \$528 on a total volume of \$40,000,000 employed in its apparently somewhat reckless system of agricultural finance. It may be explained that in South Australia and New Zealand sweeping revolutions took place in the last century and the new broom has swept clean. South Australia was originally founded with the deliberate intent of reproducing the most vicious features of the English social system—landlordism, pauper labor, etc., while the tyranny and oppression in New Zealand made that country to be compared with unhappy Ireland.

JOSEPH R. TUCKER.
Shoal Lake, Man.

NEED DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—I have noticed many remarks in the press accusing The Guide of being political, so for my own satisfaction I looked into the dictionary and found the meaning of the word "political" is "relating to public affairs." So in it



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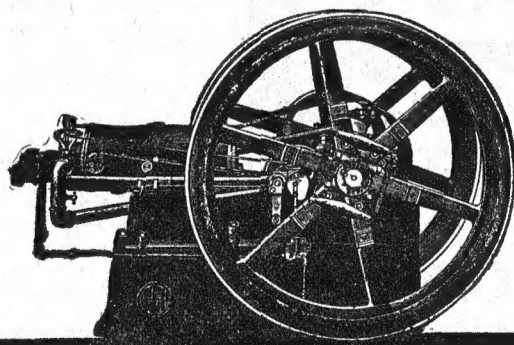
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The bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development are collected and distributed free to everyone interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. Questions sent to the IHC Service Bureau will receive prompt attention.

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GILBERT PLAINS - MANITOBA

true sense if we are not political we are nothing. We have now heard the professed sentiments of Canada's two greatest politicians, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, and their ruse of splitting the farmers' platform and thus weakening the people's policy is so obvious that we now know that the gauntlet is thrown down between Special Privilege and the people. Capital is well represented by the two great political parties, and the question is what are the people going to do. An election is apparently close upon us and this is the last chance for years that we shall be in a position to make our power felt. The odds are so enormous that it seems to me it is no longer a farmers' fight, but a struggle of the people for their just rights against the oppression of legalized robbery of a privileged class. The time is ripe when the farmers should join hands with every individual or organization that is fighting for justice and by a supreme effort place in power at Ottawa the only autocrat that can claim the divine right to rule, viz.: the voice of the people. If a quicker and more effective method can be found by which this result can be obtained than Direct Legislation, let us know what it is, so that all the people can work in unison to hasten the time when this country shall be in practice, what is only now in theory, a true democracy in which the people shall be emancipated for all time from the powers of avarice and greed.

F. B. SULMAN.

Blackfoot, Alta.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—I have seen a good deal in The Guide about a third party and platform for the next election (which all seem to think is coming soon), and suggest the following, the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall, for a platform. The larger the platform the more there will be who can accept it. I am not a farmer but sometimes outsiders see most of the game. I have not space to go into the above but suggest studying it carefully. Where it has been tried it has worked wonders in educating the people and in actual practice shows the people are conservative, that when their vote really counts will study and become interested in the questions when brought forward. The farmers of Canada are in the majority and if all will work together can control legislation. There are enough of both parties in the Grain Growers and if they will act as a unit they can wield a strong influence in the primaries and nominations of both parties and the above platform would get aid from others. If possible pledge both candidates for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall and no matter which side wins, you win. I believe absolutely in the people ruling. The old saying, "The voice of the people is the voice of God," if not literally true is actually true, and the above is the only way to make their voice heard. I have spoken of myself as an outsider, but the aims of the Grain Growers as expressed at Ottawa were such that no one who has no axe to grind, is really an outsider. It appears to me that the above platform would appeal equally to the labor organizations. They are beginning to take an interest in legislation and send their representatives to Ottawa when matters come up affecting them. If the Initiative, Referendum and Recall were in effect instead of a few going to Ottawa at a big expense, all could work at home and with more effect. The temperance people would also join with you, or I should say us, for this Direct Legislation is getting a firm hold of the people. The farmers of the East would also join forces. In Ontario a good deal of missionary work has been done along this line and in the next election will be a leading plank. Those who have ideas and work for them are the ones that really count. We should not blame the average voter for his views in most cases. They are not his. They were made for him. To some this platform may seem too slow for results, but it is sure. To those who understand it fully, and believe in liberty, it is so large it takes in everything, it puts the power in the hands of people where it belongs and is one on which all could unite irrespective of party. When Direct Legislation is in effect we can all bring forward our own views and in a fair field. Lincoln said, "You can fool some of the people all the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time."

R. J. WILLIAMS.

Belmont, Man.

WHAT TO DO

Editor, Guide:—In reply to your query, "What are we Grain Growers going to do?" Why there is only one thing we can do. I, myself, have listened now, as most all of us have, to both parties and they both say we must submit to being robbed at both ends, the buying end and the selling end, and also in the delivery end. Hence it is up to us to send our own men to all Parliaments. Lawyers and professional men need not apply. Come on, comrades, let's boost The Guide. It's our only deliverance. Make it 100,000 before election.

B. T. WOOLFRED.

Ituna, Sask.

RECIPROCITY TIME RECORD

March, 1910—Meeting of President Taft and Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian minister of finance, at Albany, N.Y. Concerning this meeting, Secretary of State Knox, at Chicago, February, 1911, said:—"And during their meetings the president indicated to Mr. Fielding a desire to go further than the adjustment of the pending question (maximum and minimum feature of the Payne-Aldrich bill), and to take up at a convenient time the discussion of the feasibility of an agreement for freer trade relations between the two countries. The president expressed the belief that the policy of broader and closer commercial relations with Canada would receive the hearty support of the American people."

November 5—Henry M. Hoyt, counsellor for the department of state, and Charles M. Pepper, trade expert of the state department, were sent to Ottawa as commissioners to discuss tentatively with the representatives of the Canadian government the basis of a reciprocal trade agreement. The conference lasted ten days, and was then adjourned to meet in Washington.

January 7, 1911—Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, and Hon. William Paterson, minister of customs, representatives of the Canadian government, arrived in Washington.

January 8 to 21—Sessions of the representatives of the two governments. Representatives on the part of the United States, Secretary of State Knox, Chandler P. Anderson, counsellor for state department, and Charles M. Pepper. For Canada, W. S. Fielding and William Paterson.

Third Session, 61st Congress

January 26—Message of the President of the United States transmitting the agreement to both Houses of Congress.

January 28—Bill introduced in House of Representatives by Mr. McCall (Rep.) of Massachusetts, and referred to committee on ways and means.

February 11—Reported to House of Representatives by Mr. McCall of Massachusetts.

February 14—Passed by the House of Representatives. Ayes, 221; nays, 93; not voting, 67. Republicans in favor, 78; Democrats against, 87. Democrats in favor, 143; Democrats against, 6.

February 15—Received by Senate and referred to finance committee.

February 24—Reported to Senate without recommendation. No action by Senate.

First Session, 62nd Congress

April 4—Convening of Congress in extraordinary session to consider Canadian agreement.

April 5—Message of the President of the United States.

April 12—Bill introduced in House of Representatives by Mr. Underwood (Dem.) of Alabama, and referred to ways and means committee.

April 21—Passed House of Representatives. Ayes, 267; nays, 89; not voting, 3. Republicans voting aye, 64; Democrats voting aye, 203; total, 267. Republicans voting nay, 78; Democrats voting nay, 11; total 89.

April 24—Received by Senate and referred to finance committee.

June 14—Made the unfinished business of the Senate, and debate begun by Mr. McCumber of North Dakota (against).

July 14—Unanimous consent agreement that a final vote be taken July 22.

July 22—Passed the Senate by 53 votes for to 27 against.

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GOOD HALF SECTION AND CROP FOR SALE in the famous Swarthmore district; 280 acres wheat, 30 acres oats, balance pasture, roots, garden; seven-roomed frame house, portable granaries, good water; half-mile from church, store, post office. English-speaking community. Price ten thousand; good terms. Apply Walter J. Armitage, Swarthmore, Sask. 50-6

FOR SALE—BY OWNER ON CROP OR other payments to responsible party the "Gurnon Farm," containing 320 acres, four miles from Melita. One of the best farms in a good district. Practically all under cultivation. No noxious weeds. Good well, buildings, etc. Apply Ward Hollands, 128 Langside St., Winnipeg.

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160 ACRES IN THE FAMOUS OUT KNIFE district; all broken; 50 acres summer-fallowed; 110 acres crop; two granaries, stable and house, all frame; good cellar; splendid well. For sale cheap, if sold at once.—George B. Weller, Swarthmore, Sask. 50-6

SNAP IN SASKATCHEWAN—UNIMPROVED section; personally selected for steam plow; one-quarter mile from station; \$25.00 an acre; one-quarter cash, balance easy terms.—L. A. Fish, Cloquet, Minn. 52-4

QUARTER SECTION—100 ACRES UNDER cultivation, stone house, granary, hay, water, shelter, half section if desired. Purchaser's inspection expenses returned.—Geo. Murrell, Binscarth, Man. 52-6

600 ACRE FARM—NEW LAND; WELL IMPROVED in Swan River district. For full particulars write Mrs. Gable, 181 Canora street, Winnipeg. 51-8

FARMS FOR SALE

320 ACRES, TWO MILES SOUTH OF growing town; 105 acres crop; 145 more arable; good hay land, pasture, wood and water; black loam, with clay sub-soil. Two shacks and two lumber stables. Will take first offer of \$15 acre, with only \$1,000 in cash.—H. Butcher, Pannichy, Sask.

FARM MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—20 H.P. NORTH-WEST TRAC- tion engine, 36.60 Reeves separator, with blower, feeder, high bagger and weigher, tank, caboose; everything in first class condition; run five seasons; price, \$1,500; this is good.—Write W. D. Pattison or J. Rose, Newdale, Man. 48-6

FOR SALE—A 20 H.P. SAWYER MASSEY compound engine, and a 32-50 Daisy X separator, with feeder, blower and high bagger. Cheap for cash.—C. Bloom, Manson P.O., Man. 52-2

FOR SALE—FORTY INCH BEAR BELLE City separator. All attachments; \$850.00.—Box 13, Welby, Sask. 52-2

PLOWING WANTED

WANTED — CONTRAOT FOR BREAKING. Have eight furrow Cockshutt engine gang.—Murdy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 42-1f

HORSES, CATTLE, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—ONE TEAM HEAVY MULES; also team of young mares.—A. W. Smith, Bagot, Man.

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WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application.—Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

LAND WARRANTS—SEVERAL SOUTH Africa Veterans' Scrip for sale, entitling the holder to full privileges in homesteading. Prices and terms on application. Address P.O. Box 68, Alsask, Sask. 52-3

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TWO HUNDRED BUSHELS TURKEY RED winter wheat for sale; free from weeds or any other grain; cleaned, at \$1.10 per bush.; cotton sacks, 25c. This wheat won first prize at Pincher Creek seed fair.—Chas. H. Boag, Pincher Station Alta. 52-2

CHOICE SEED WHEAT, NO. 169 MINNE- sota Pedigreed for sale, \$1.00 per bushel, \$1.10 in bags. Poultry stock all sold out. Eggs for sale.—J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man.

OATS—I HAVE EXCELLENT OATS FOR Western Shipment, 31 and 32 cents on cars.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 46-8

POULTRY AND EGGS

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50; birds have free range.—Oecil Powne, Goodlands, Man.

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WANTED — ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR more interested in business education. Useful premium in return.—James' Expert Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg.

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NOTICE OF MEETING

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—O. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

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Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

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W. W. CORY,
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IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies.—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. — J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, MacDonald, Man.

BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

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ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG stock for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

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DAN AN' ME

Above us the stars was a-blinkin',
An' me an' Dan dreamin' again
Of things that have passed, an' a' thinkin'
Of 'fore we grew up to be men;
It gives us a power of pleasure
A-settin' here by the door—
Dan who's so powerful rich
An' me who's so powerful pore!

We talked of the crops an' the weather,
Then switched to the summer that Dan
An' me went in business together
To "log" on the partnership plan;
We didn't say much 'bout the quarrel
As the two of us set by the door,
'Cause Dan has got powerful rich
Whilst I—well, I'm powerful pore.

In spite of his money he's narrow,
His body is as bent as a pin,
An' I, why I'm straight as an arrow—
Could do it all over, an' win!
But somehow I can't help a-thinkin'
As Dan an' me set by the door,
That he's got so powerful rich
Whilst I stay so powerful pore!

An' then the two childurn come trompin'—
My daughters—an' beggin' on me
To play, an' amidst all their rompin'
Before I knowed it he'd gone—
Gone home where there wasn't no childurn
An' I says as I watched from the door:
"Well, Dan ain't so powerful rich,
An' I ain't so powerful pore!"
—John D. Wells, in Buffalo News.

U. S. SENATE VOTE

The following shows the vote in the United States Senate upon the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

Yeas—53

Bacon, Bankhead, Bradley, Brandegee, Briggs, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Chamberlain, Chilton, Crane, Culberson, Cullom, Davis, Fletcher, Foster, Gore, Guggenheim, Hitchcock, Johnson (Me.), Johnston (Ala.), Jones, Kern, Lodge, McLean, Martin (Va.), Martine, (N. J.), Myers, Newlands, Nixon, O'Gorman, Overman, Owen, Paynter, Penrose, Perkins, Poin-dexter, Pomerene, Reed, Richardson, Root, Shively, Smith (Md.), Smith

Nays—27

Bailey, Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Burnham, Clapp, Clark (Wyo.), Clarke (Ark), Crawford, Cummins, Curtis, Dixon, Gamble, Gronna, Heyburn, Kenyon, La Follette, Lippitt, Lorimer, McCumber, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Simmons, Smith (Mich.), Smoot, Warren.

Not Voting—10

Dillingham, Du Pont, Frye, Gallinger, Lea, Percy, Rayner, Sutherland, Thornton, Tillman.

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Protect the grain—ab-
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Write for particulars—

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Western Canada Factory:
797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG
Agents wanted in some sections

(S. C.); Stephenson, Stone, Swanson, Taylor, Townsend, Watson, Wetmore, Williams, Works.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

RAILWAY CROSSING ACCIDENT

Sask. Subscriber.—A. is coming up a public road with land packer. In crossing railway at public crossing he gets stuck. Passenger train is two miles away. As soon as he sees it he unhitches his horses and tries to flag train, but train goes 15 feet too far, thereby smashing packer. Crossing is composed of three 12 foot planks and two fourteen foot planks and those broken, and approach to crossing was bad. Two days after accident the company put in 20 foot planks. If crossing had been in this shape before, accident would not have happened. Can A. claim damages? Company says they will not consider claim. How wide must a crossing be in Saskatchewan? What course must A. take to recover damages?

Ans.—The railway company are liable because of their negligence, first, in not properly repairing the crossing and, second, in not stopping the train, and the party can recover damages by entering suit against them. His proper course would be to see a lawyer in his vicinity. As to the width of the crossing there is nothing in the railway act concerning the width of the crossings. We doubt if there is any law in Saskatchewan regulating the width of crossings, but there may be some provision made by the railway commissioner.

SON'S WAGES

W. F. M., Sask.—A son who was previously at home goes out to work for the benefit of his father, say for three months and with his wages buys two steers, and as his part of the year's work calls them his father's. He was eighteen years old at the time. He came back in January and was staying at home paying no board till the following June. Can he claim the said steers and in the event of his taking them or having them taken what can his father do?

Ans.—The son can use his wages in buying the steers in question, and the steers would then be his. He could claim them as against his father or anyone else, and his father could do nothing.

Sows that come from prolific families are more certain to inherit those qualities and become good mothers than those that descend from families that are less prolific.



\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

WHEN you enter the Canada Cement Prize Contest, your dealer will assist you. Consult him in reference to conditions of the contest. Refer all questions of doubt to him to decide. Confer with him when his experience and advice and his knowledge of our plan would seem helpful.

Don't hesitate about doing this. We have requested him to assist to the best of his ability any farmer in his locality competing in this contest—whether it's a matter involving the application of cement, or how to go about winning one of the prizes offered in this contest. Do you realize that you have as good a chance as the next man to win one of these prizes? There are four for each Province, as follows:

PRIZE "A"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911, the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "B"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who in 1911 uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm for the greatest number of purposes. PRIZE "C"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with photograph

showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "D"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by accompanying photograph, was done.

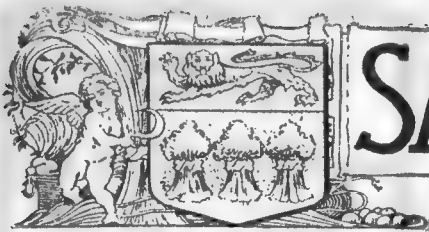
Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and as soon as possible thereafter, prizes will be awarded.

Be sure and get a copy of our Contest Circular, telling all about the contest. Ask your dealer for one or use the attached coupon, if you find it more convenient.

In writing us, mention whether you have received your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," a profusely-illustrated 160-page book, which tells you how to build with concrete, so that you can do much of the work yourself. It's a mighty handy and useful book, and should save you many a dollar. Farmers who have received it, say it is splendid. Write to-night and it will go back to you with Prize Contest Folder, by return mail.

Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal

Please
send Cir-
cular and
Book.
Name.....
Address.....



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins

President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer

Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans, Nutana.

District Directors

No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochran, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

S. G. G. A. AND THE POLITICAL SITUATION

A special meeting of the executive met on Tuesday, the 25th inst., to consider the question raised respecting what action the farming organizations should take in the approaching elections, and I am instructed to point out that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has repeatedly declared it is not a political body. Its members are drawn from each of the old political parties and it is also composed of many who are not declared supporters of either. To call a convention of such a body on the eve of an election would not secure a dispassionate discussion of any subject, and to bring politics into a convention called for such a purpose would show us, not in our strength, but in our weakness. For several years we have agitated and organized, and both in our sub-associations and at our conventions have considered and passed opinion upon a variety of subjects, by these and in other ways helping to form and formulate the thought of our people on matters affecting the well-being of the farming industry, but up to the present we have done nothing at all in the way of political organization. To attempt to throw ourselves into political conflict under such conditions, either as a separate or political factor, or otherwise, would show us in our weakness, not our strength. The Grain Growers' policy has been plainly stated in the resolutions passed at our conventions and placed without reserve before both the leaders of each party during their recent visits to the West, and most plainly by the great deputation which waited upon the Parliament of Canada in December last year. The Saskatchewan executive feel confident that the members of the association will be loyal to this policy whenever they are called upon to exercise their franchise. They are also unitedly of the opinion that no good and much evil may come from identifying the association with either of the old or even a new political party.

Undenoted we give the text of the resolution passed by the executive:

"WHEREAS, OUR ASSOCIATION BEING STRICTLY NON-POLITICAL, APPROACHING GOVERNMENTS, LEGISLATURES AND OPPOSITION ALIKE FOR ENACTMENTS WHICH WE CONSIDER IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PRODUCER, AND,

"WHEREAS, OUR MEMBERS BEING OF EVERY NATIONALITY AND SHADE OF POLITICAL OPINION, WORKING TOGETHER IN HARMONY; THE EXECUTIVE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT THE INTRODUCTION OF POLITICS WOULD CAUSE DISRUPTION AND PARTY DIFFERENCES IN OUR MIDST, DETRIMENTAL TO THE INTERESTS OF OUR ORGANIZATION, AND INSTEAD OF PROMOTING THE WELFARE OF OUR MEMBERS, TEND TO SHOW OUR POSSIBLE WEAKNESSES.

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, THAT THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION ADHERE TO ITS PRESENT POLICY WHICH HAS MADE OUR ORGANIZATION A POWER IN THE LAND, FREE AND UNTRAMMELED BY PARTY STRIFE, AN INSTITUTION PLEDGED TO SUPPORT AND FURTHER THE INTERESTS OF OUR OWN SPECIAL CLASS IN EVERY HONORABLE AND LEGITIMATE WAY."

JAS. A. MIDDLETON, Asst.-Sec.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

DEFINITION OF COMBINATIONS AND TRUSTS

So much has been written respecting the big interests recently that a short article defining their methods of business might not be out of place. The manufacturers and others have associations and organizations to look after the interests of their own special class, and the members of same, who are exceptionally well educated, have brought their organizations to a high degree of perfection. We have only to glance at the history of some of these gigantic combinations for proof as to their wielding exceedingly

powerful influence in matters political and otherwise. The modern business combination is a group of corporations, combined for controlling their own special lines of business. There are what we term pools, trusts and combination of corporations.

Pools

When a number of business houses mutually agree to market their goods through one distributing centre, the result is called a pool. This method was adopted to eliminate competition and regulate prices and product alike. The weakness of these devices, however, was that their provisions were not enforceable at common law; the good faith of the members could not be guaranteed; regulations could not be enforced; and the membership was not permanent. Mutual distrust arose, causing the defection of members, and in times of business depression, when combination was most needed, the pool suffered. The failure of this method of control led to a more binding form, popularly known as trusts.

Trusts

The term "trusts" is applied to such a combination to express the idea that it controls a sufficient proportion of the industry affected—that is to say—to give it a monopoly. Combinations of this kind were effected by placing the con-

the interests of our Grain Growers in every honorable, legitimate way, while in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company we have the practical side of the argument, dispensing with unproductive middlemen, and simplifying the system of purchase and distribution. In Saskatchewan we have a great future in store for us. These two institutions are laying the foundations of that future rightly and well.

JAS. L. MIDDLETON, Asst.-Sec.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

IDEAL GOVERNMENT

The best government rests on the people, not on the few; on individuals, not on property; on the free development of public opinion, not on authority. We have all got minds of our own without distinction or outward display of worldly goods. Lands, railways, etc., may be grasped or monopolized by the privileged classes, but our own minds defy monopoly. A government of equal rights must therefore rest upon our minds, not wealth or force of circumstances. The intelligence of Canada's citizens should rule the Dominion, therefore we must organize and study to be able to eradicate political injustice. Our farmers must not despair because every hope or effort does not develop immediately. Public happiness

truth and define our needs fearlessly. We must also learn to trust each other and work together for the betterment of our class. We must organize in one body, showing an unbroken front. We have our convention each year, where all opinions may be freely given without let or hindrance, but we must be ruled by the majority. Let there be no split amongst us, and always bear in mind that "Union is strength."

"FREE LANCE."
Moose Jaw, Sask.

PICNIC AT PUNNICHY

A picnic was held at Punnychy on the 20th inst., which proved a great success. A great crowd turned out to witness the sports, etc., and the Semans brass band, consisting of fourteen instruments, supplied the music. Mr. Gabriel acted as chairman and opened the meeting with some very seasonable and instructive remarks. Mr. Edquist, of Esterhazy, also spoke at some length. Mr. Hawkes, one of the directors of the central association, gave an instructive discourse and took well with the crowd, inducing some of the couples who were courting to listen to what he had to say. Secretary George informs us that if the farmers take it upon themselves to follow the advice of the speakers, that the Grain Growers' Association in Punnychy district will indeed flourish.

Newsy Brieflets

Highmore.—Secretary Darby has sent us the first instalment of membership fees. This association was only formed the other week and bids fair to become a great success. We wish them luck.

Pangman has sent us membership fees for this year. By the by, their picnic, which was held the other week, was a great success.

Estevan.—Secretary Good sends us membership fees for ten more new members secured at their picnic. This gentleman must have been going some to secure so many.

West Eagle Hills has sent us a donation to our coronation fund. Better late than never. We are still receiving subscriptions in this connection and will continue to do so until Mr. Green returns from the Old Country.

Freedholme is interested in our button movement. This is right; we have a large stock of buttons on hand and all our members ought to wear them.

South Melfort has sent us membership fees for the ensuing year.

Oban.—Mr. P. Ellaby writes us that the members of this newly formed association are busy getting things in working order. This branch is located near Naseby. We are expecting great things from this quarter.

Kerrobart is now fully registered up as an association and placed on our mailing list. Secretary Carlisle has sent us membership fees and a request for information. This looks healthy.

Coburg.—Secretary Smith called the other day and informed us that great deeds were to be performed at his point this winter in the way of debating. This association has quite a collection of able spokesmen. Mr. Thompson, of North Mains, is a demon in this connection. He, like all other Aberdonians, is a hard nut to crack. Newberry Grain Growers last year were the only men who could lower the Coburgites' colors.

Resolutions

On Tuesday, the 25th inst., the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association met at Moose Jaw and passed the following resolutions:

Fuel Supply

"Whereas, the protracted closing of the coal mines in the West is creating a very serious fuel question for the farmers living in the provinces,
"Therefore, this executive strongly urge the Dominion government to take immediate steps to remove the duty on all fuel coming into the Dominion."

New Railway Lines

"Whereas, at the present time, thousands of settlers in Saskatchewan are living far removed from railway communication and are anxiously looking for the advent of transportation facilities, and,

"Whereas, the recent ruling of the railway commission forbidding the use of new lines of railway until the same have passed inspection, is placing unnecessary hardship upon this large body of settlers; this association would strongly urge upon the federal government the taking of such steps as would enable the new railways to be used at the earliest possible date consonant with public safety."

These resolutions have been forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and all the members of the Dominion House representing Saskatchewan.

J. L. M.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

trolling stock interests of the various corporations in the hands of trustees, who by this means elected the majority of the directors of each corporation, and through the compliant boards thereby secured dictated the policy and details of management for each corporation. Competition was thereby avoided and co-operation secured. Under this method the capital stock of the various companies were assigned to the board of trustees, who issued certificates of trust covering such shares. Being thus vested they soon assumed direct control of the companies themselves and were in a position to control supply and price.

Combination of Corporations

This method of control combines all the desired interests under one dominating central body. This is the manufacturers' strong point nowadays and is the keynote to their position. We have only to glance at the immense success of the United States Steel Corporation in this connection.

A Comparison, i.e., Combination of Units

The Grain Growers' Association or the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company could be compared as such, the locals or branches being under the control of a central governing body elected at the annual conventions or general meetings of these organizations. In the Grain Growers' Association we have an organization pledged to forward

is the true object of legislation, and can only be secured by educating ourselves to the knowledge and care of our own interests. Our association is doing a power of good in this connection; working slowly, it is true, but surely, towards having all classes agree to a basis of equity that shall secure to each that which is best for all, namely, equal rights. Freedom of mind and conscience, freedom of industry with equality, and universal peace must be our goal. Political action will not waver when our legislators realize that the masses are firm and insistent upon their demands. "Government of the people, and by the people" is the strongest government in the world. Certain persons may scoff when it is suggested that the decision of the whole is better than the judgment of an enlightened few. They may also say that our farmers know nothing about legislation, however, we shall see. "Education is power," and our agriculturists are gaining in knowledge and experience daily. The day is surely approaching when the "Biter will be bit." "It is a long lane that has no turning." "When the organized masses give counsel, right purposes find safety." "All the great and noble institutions of the world have come from popular efforts." We must not seek to conciliate individuals, dread the frowns of a few, or yield to the advances of any party, but speak the

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY

STOCK

Advances 20 Per Cent.

ON AUGUST 1st

Notice the following important changes. 1. On and after August 1st, 1911, The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock will be sold at

\$30.00 per share instead of \$25.00 as heretofore. The Company has created, upon a conservative basis a Reserve Fund which is now \$90,000.00, and which will be increased from year to year. This large Reserve Fund accounts for the increase of \$5.00 per share in the value of the stock.

2. Under our New Dominion Charter every Farmer and Member of his Family will be allowed to hold Forty Shares, instead of Four. Shares taken for persons under 21 years of age must be held in trust by the parent or guardian.

3. The Terms of Payment per share are—\$6.00 down, or shortly after time of application, \$12.00 in six months, and \$12.00 in nine months. The first and second or all three payments may be deducted from shipments of grain, if desired.

4. All money paid on stock will commence to bear dividends from the beginning of the quarter in which it is paid, excepting that paid in the last quarter of the business year, which will not bear dividends until the following year.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock is the best farmers' investment on the market to-day; a good interest is assured and your stock is increasing in value. Send in your application, or write for further particulars.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. Winnipeg

President's Annual Address

Continued from Page 7

petitors, nevertheless believe in fair play, and who personally expressed their indignation at what they termed the "despicable tactics" used against us. The board of control thought it unwise to attempt to refute the slanderous statements made about the Company at this time, particularly in view of the effort being made to damage our credit. There is no doubt whatever of the fact, which is freely admitted by those competent to know, that the price of oats was kept for several months several cents a bushel higher than it otherwise would have been, and at no time was this price inflated even a fraction of a cent in value. It is freely admitted now that there was no attempt—as was frequently charged at the time—on the part of the Company to corner oats. At the same time I am quite free to say that the transaction was one which is utterly opposed to the intention of the Company, and was one which should not have occurred, no matter what might have resulted in the way of lower prices. While the motive of our manager in doing this was good, his judgment, usually sound, was, in this instance, at fault. I need not add that steps have been taken which will make a repetition of it impossible. The whole episode has revealed the very bitter feeling that still exists against the Company, not only among grain interests, but also among certain financial concerns, who see that the development of the co-operative spirit among a great body of farmers is bound to react against their own selfish interests.

We have also been unfortunate in the past few months in the export part of our business through causes over which we had no control. The congestion of the grain elevators at Montreal during the latter half of May and June, with the difficulties arising out of the threatened seamen's strike, delayed not only lake boats, but also ocean vessels, with the result that our grain has not moved nearly so freely from

Fort William east as it should have done. This means, of course, increased storage and interest charges at Fort William, that has not only taken away entirely what would otherwise have been a fair profit, but has also meant on several shipments a loss. Summing up, the Company has made very little, if anything, out of its export business in the past year, that is, in the way of direct profits. At the same time our engaging in it has undoubtedly kept the Fort William price of grain considerably higher on an average than it otherwise would have been, and the profit is indirectly received by every farmer in the West who has had grain to sell, whether he shipped it to the Grain Growers' Grain Company or not. I feel quite certain that with the experience we have gained we can in the future conduct this business only when it is profitable to do so.

Our daily cables keep us in touch with Old Country values and enable us, as already stated, to keep the export values of grain, which after all forms the final basis of value, up to the point where they should stay.

The New Charter

As you will have noticed in the newspapers we were successful in getting our Dominion Charter through by special Act of Parliament, which the directors received authority from the shareholders at the last annual meeting to proceed with. Considerable opposition developed to the broad powers we were asking under it. It was changed in some features, but still gives us a good working charter, and it will be part of the business of this meeting after the routine business is disposed of, to take, if thought advisable, the necessary steps to make the transfer in a legal manner from the present Company to one under the new charter. I will say nothing about this matter now, but will discuss it when this matter comes up in our meeting. It may be interesting to know that a great deal of opposition to it at Ottawa came from those who were regarded as representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and the Retail Merchants' Association, another evidence of the hostility to the development of the co-operative idea.

Guide and Public Press

You will be interested to know something of the progress of The Guide. A year ago it was thought advisable to keep the business of The Guide and the Public Press—which attends to the job end of the work—separate from each other. The Guide, as a journal, is still a long way from paying financially. As you are aware, a paper receives its revenue from subscriptions and advertisements. The subscriptions in the case of The Guide, do not commence to pay for the cost of the paper used in it. The other source of revenue—namely, advertisements, are very difficult to secure, from the fact that the large business interests that usually spend freely in advertising, look upon what The Guide advocates with suspicion. The job side of the business has paid very well in the past year, and we hope it will, in the course of a few years, if not sooner, make up the loss occasioned through the conduct of the paper.

Claims and Sampling

These two departments have been carried on in the past year. A large number of claims have been attended to, of which Mr. Bewell will give particulars. The sampling of cars on arrival in Winnipeg has also been done wherever possible, and it is of considerable value. We have frequently had several cars in a day raised in grade through the agency of our own inspector, who checks the work of the government officials.

Progress of Company

A few words of comparison with the business of previous years will be of interest. At the end of our first year, June 30th, 1907, the number of shares sold was 1,853. The following year this increased to 2,952. At June 30th, 1909, the number had gone up to 7,558. The following year, to June 30th, 1910, it increased to 14,131. In the year just ended the number of shares sold has in-

creased over 10,000, being at the year closed on the 30th of June—24,602, giving a subscribed capital of \$615,050.00, of which \$492,062.00 is paid up. This, it is interesting to note, is held by 11,765 shareholders. If our present shareholders took the full limit of shares they are at present entitled to, our paid-up capital would be over \$1,000,000. Under our new charter, when we make the transfer, the shareholders can increase the amount of stock an individual can hold to \$1,000, but no more. If our present shareholders each took one quarter that amount of stock—which is possible—it would put our capital at over two million and a half dollars.

In the first year of its business the Company handled two and a half million bushels of grain; second year, almost five million; third year, seven and a half million; a year ago almost sixteen and one-half million, and the year just closed, with a smaller crop than the previous year, over eighteen and a half million bushels, or a total of over fifty million bushels since the Company commenced business.

In the first year our profit was \$790; second year, \$30,190; third year, \$53,000; fourth year, \$95,663, and for the present year, \$69,575.46. This is considerably lower than last year, and is due to the fact that we have directly made nothing upon our export business in the past year, the benefit of which has come generally through the higher level of prices maintained as a result of it, and also to the fact that our expenses through various causes have been abnormally high.

Statement for Year

An examination of the profit and loss account and the balance sheet for the year, is interesting. I will not now go into it in detail. As in the past, Mr. Bewell—your auditor—will comment upon it. The outstanding feature of the profit and loss account is the increase in expenses during the year, these totalling \$147,396.47 as against \$126,269.95 for the previous year. The chief increases are in office salaries and in

Continued on Page 21

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL WINNIPEG

For resident and non-resident boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years. Gives thorough course in English, Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics and Music; also prepares boys for Matriculation, Law, Engineering, Medical Entrance, Examinations of Universities of Manitoba, Toronto, McGill, and Royal Military College, Kingston.

The school has excellent record for success achieved.

Buildings in fine grounds in open part of the city, two large playing fields, tennis courts, skating rink, hall for physical and military drill, etc. Water of excellent quality supplied from artesian wells, the property of the college.

Preparatory Department for Younger Boys

Headmaster:

His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land

Classes Commence on Tuesday, Sept. 12th

For School Calendar and forms of application and further information apply to the Bursar:—

W. BURMAN, St. John's College

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Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "Margaret"

Head Office:

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee \$1.00
S.G. Badges (ladies')50
S.G. Pendants (gentlemen's)50
S.G. Buttons (children's)05

OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Club room at 328 Hargrave Street.

SUNSHINE AT THE EXHIBITION

Exhibition committee:—Mrs. McEathron, Mrs. Borley, Mrs. Edward Bailey, Mrs. Nolan, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Irene Henderson, Mrs. E. S. Lilley, Mrs. Urwin, divisional president of Sunshine.

The Sunshine tent at the exhibition was indeed a great success. So many friends came in to talk over the past year's work. The presidents and secretaries of many out-of-town branches brought greetings and reports. From Montreal, Chicago, Brandon, Moosomin, Souris came kindly messages, wishing all success to the undertakings. The Willing Workers of Homeward are again true to their names. These dear girls have been busy preparing a box of sheets, pillow cases and many comfortable garments for the children. To their loving support and practical help I owe much of the success of the work during the past year. Mrs. Kieth, of Moncton, has been appointed organizer for that district. This will materially lighten my labors as she is, I believe, a very energetic worker. East and West the lines are drawing in and I feel that in a few short years every town will have its branch of Sunshine and that a Sunshine tent will be arranged at every "fair" held in large towns until we are one united army, scattering Sunshine on each and all. Sunshine takes no religion but is the base of all religions. I trust the day will not be far distant when Sunshine, full and free, will be brought into all religions. Searching our brothers to give Sunshine finds us closer to God. For, like the Divine love, true Sunshine cheers the rich as well as the poor and is ever on the alert for opportunities to say something or do something or give something that will shed a gleam of brightness on the pathway of some fellow mortal.

I cannot close without thanking all these loving hearted women for the devoted work of last week. Many kindly actions I noted and many lonely hearts received the kindly, loving and encouraging words from them. Even with this crowd of delighted people many hearts carried a burden of care, and in some cases apparently everything was prosperous—but still the crumpled leaf was there. May the richest blessing descend on the work is the heart-felt wish of

Yours lovingly in Sunshine or Shade,

MARGARET.

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret:—As I see so many are joining your Sunshine Guild I thought I might do some good by being among your members. I am enclosing seven cents—two cents for membership card and five cents for button. I will not write a long letter as it is my first one. I will write when I receive the card and button, and send something for the needy. I hope all the members are doing their best to help the poor ones. I will close for now with love to all the members.

EMMA ATCHISON.

Sanford, Man.

Dear Emma:—Many thanks for your letter. I am sending card and button and hope to hear of some Sunshine work performed. Write often.

Mrs. S. H., Moorepark, Man.:—Owing to space being limited, I could not mention your request, but will do my best at an early date.

Dear Margaret:—As I am the mother of twin girls I find I have some clothing they have outgrown. There are some rompers and some stockings, and I have also laid in a ladies' shirt waist. If you can find use for them you are welcome to do so for some needy persons. I wish you success with your noble work.

MRS. R. F.

Mrs. R. F., Drinkwater, Sask.:—Many thanks for promise of clothing. I will see that they are distributed to some one. Will you not send me the names of the twin girls so that I could forward membership cards?

Mrs. D. S. Nunn, Copely, Man.:—I am writing particulars and will forward membership card, etc. Write again at any time.

Mrs. J. K., New Ottawa, Sask.:—Your kind letter to hand. Yes, I will endeavor to carry out your wishes at an early date.



CHILDREN'S BADGE - - - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE
SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address



THE JUSTICE MEASURE AND BAGGER

All that the name implies

If you are a Thresherman

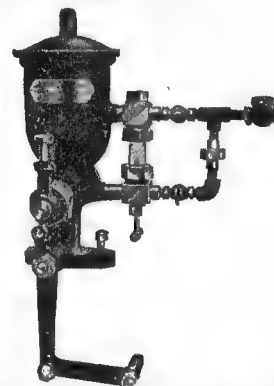
for business reasons, give your customers fair and accurate measure. Get paid for every bushel of grain you thresh. Keep an accurate check on every day's work.

Our Machine will do this for you.
THE ONLY CANADIAN BAGGER

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for business reasons get returns from every bushel of Grain you raised. Keep a check on the Thresher, the Buyer, the Railroad, and the Elevator. Pay for the grain threshed. No More, No Less.

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Attached to any Separator
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The Practical Force Feed Oil Pump

PRACTICAL DURABLE SIMPLE

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The VIRDEN MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

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Acorn Quality GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEETS

Guaranteed Not to Rust

For building Garages, Barns and Outbuildings

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Farmers' COAL Elevators!

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Correspondence Invited.

THOS. D. ROBINSON & SONS

Central Office: 258 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

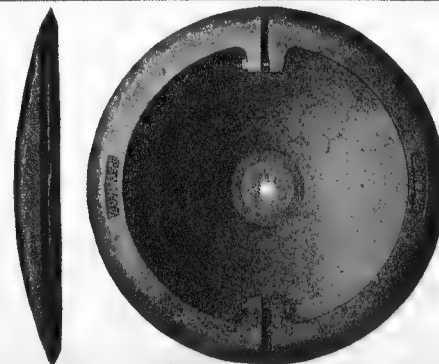
Why Pay

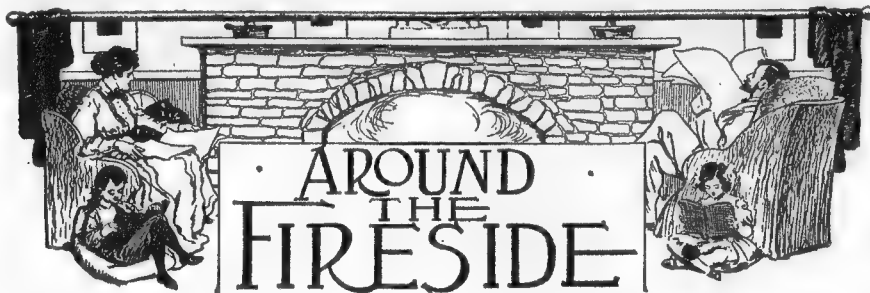
Four Prices for a
Sub-surface Packer?

Write for descriptive catalog
and prices to

Northern Alberta
Machinery Co. Ltd.

1134 First St., EDMONTON, Alta.





Conducted by "ISOBEL" Handicrafts Guild

A lady writes from Harwell, Sask., July 11, to enquire more about this Handicrafts Guild about which so much has been said lately in Fireside. I am glad at last to say something definite about the work sent in and how it is sold.

At the big fair in Winnipeg just closed last week, I was strolling aimlessly through the women's and children's exhibit when I spied some hangings on the wall that I instantly recognized as the Guild work. I promptly addressed myself to the woman in charge and plied her with questions of all kinds. She carried a letter of introduction to me and was pleased to have me find her instead of having to hunt me. Yes, she was from the Montreal Guild. Because Miss Phillips was "stuck" for a hand she volunteered to come and be saleswoman for the goods sent in to the Guild. They got space in the building from the directors of the fair free of charge because neither she nor the Guild made a cent out of the exhibit. From the home-made goods sent in by the workers to the Guild they selected such articles as portiers or heavy long curtains for doorways and even windows, couch throws or bed spreads in colors, short lengths (1½ yards) of rag carpet, bolts of homespun of various colors to be sold by the yard and the purchaser to buy as much or as little as desired, hooked mats, embroidered linen, dresser-scarfs, raffia or soft sea grass baskets, some fine Indian woven fancy boxes, a few embroidered aprons, and bead fringe to be used for large lamp shades or electric lamp fixtures.

To describe these articles let us begin with the portiers. They went in pairs, of course, and were about 3½ yards long, each curtain properly finished at each end by the loom. Let it be understood that the women of Quebec shear the sheep, pick and spin, scour, dye and weave it into those very handsome portiers that sell at \$7.50 to \$8.00 per pair. The

portiers were all of the same pattern, with a six-inch raised or tufted pattern around the edges and an occasional clover leaf scattered over the centres; they varied in colors, however, from dark red to soft greens and blues. All the dyes in all the goods were homemade from vegetables or nuts.

The couch throws were about 2 yards square with plain dark centres and light striped borders all around them, somewhat like the shawls worn twenty-five years ago. These sold at \$4.50 each. Like the curtains they were hand made from the sheep's back to the finished product.

What surprised me most was the rag carpet. The French woman has a fancy name, very like a name I have seen applied to soup of some fashionable menu card, but it is just old rag carpet and nothing else. I am sure the rags were old and dyed slate grey and blue, and some were not dyed but left white. One piece, one yard and a third, woven in stripes about 4 inches wide in these colors brought \$2.50 for the end. There were several of such bits or ends, not one more than 1½ yards and every one sold for \$2.50 each. One of the raffia baskets about the size and shape of a big wooden candy pail sold for \$4.50. It was made in the natural or straw color, several strands taken and twisted together until it was in a rope about ½ inch in diameter. This was coiled round and round upon itself to shape the basket, the coils being held firmly together by colored carpet warp. Some of the raffia was colored brown and a pattern introduced. A handle at opposite sides completed the basket—but \$4.50!

The bolts of homespun were exactly like the cloth in the portiers except that there were no patterns or mixtures of colors. This sold at 90 cents a yard single fold or 1 yard wide. The rugs were

simply hooked—yarn, apparently good and dyed a soft blue was hooked into soft canvas, but when I think of it, the yarn was undoubtedly ravelled, because it was crinkly as though it had been in knitting for some time. This mat would be about 22 x 36 inches and sold for \$4.50. You will begin to think \$4.50 was a popular price. So it was. That struck me at the time. The linen colored pure linen dresser scarfs or parlor table drapes were about ½ by 1½ yards, with a 1½ inch hem all round and a 1½ inch strip of embroidery worked inside the hem. These sold at \$2.50. Of course, the women went to the fields, pulled the flax and performed all the operations necessary to bring out the finished article. Some towels were showing, too, with embroidery only on the ends. They were of such hard linen that I could not conceive of their use as wipers. A common shingle would absorb about as much moisture, but there they were in that shape and there they sold for \$2.00 apiece. Over the end of one table, held in place by a stack of homespun bolts resting on its belt, flaunted a large white cotton apron, with a skimpy eight-inch frill on the bottom, surmounted by occasional pairs of 1½ inch tucks on the frill and between these unoffending tucks there was worked by some industrious hand three strips of black and dark red cotton embroidery, almost solid, about 6 inches wide. It must have taken weeks to work. "What do you think of that?" gravely inquired the woman in charge, as she saw me regarding the extraordinary product with an astonished eye. "What do you think of it?" "Who made it?" I questioned back. "Come now, speak up," she urged. "What do you think of it?" "I think the person who made it should be prosecuted to the fullest penalty of the law," I asserted. "Please yourself," she retorted, "it was one of your own Western women." "I'll never admit it. No evidence can convince me that that article came from west of the Great Lakes."

While she was fumbling for the address I discovered a friend disappearing in the distance and gave prompt chase, so that I am still without the proof.

All the goods on exhibit were sold. The directors or managers of the Guild make a business of following up these big fairs where people with ample means are numerous and can indulge in every whim in the way of furnishing. Anyone can see that the home-made rugs and couch throws and portiers in the beautiful soft dyes in harmonizing colors would be unique and really handsome in effect in certain rooms. The question for the Western woman to determine for herself is—has she sheep and the simple means,

Ship your Grain to us.
We Pay Highest Cash
Prices and give your
consignments immediate
care. Write to us.

**WESTERN CANADA
FLOUR MILLS CO.
Winnipeg**

with time and space for a wheel and a loom, and, in short, will it pay her to go into any of this work? There is no doubt that the Guild will do what they agree to do, i.e., to dispose of the articles sent in, at the utmost price to the worker and with no price or profit at all to the Guild.

A lady wrote in to ask if painting on satin or velvet would be handled by the Guild. I put this question and was told "that class of work is fancy work and not what we call crafts; we only handle what we call useful articles. There is, however, a woman's exchange where these articles are sometimes sold." She could not give me any particular address, however, and, so far, I have not enquired about it myself. Should any one desire it I will do so.

The crochet work mentioned by Miss Phillips in her letter which appeared in Fireside a few weeks ago, may prove a valuable hint to us Westerners. We can all buy the cotton yarn and we do not need a loom for that.

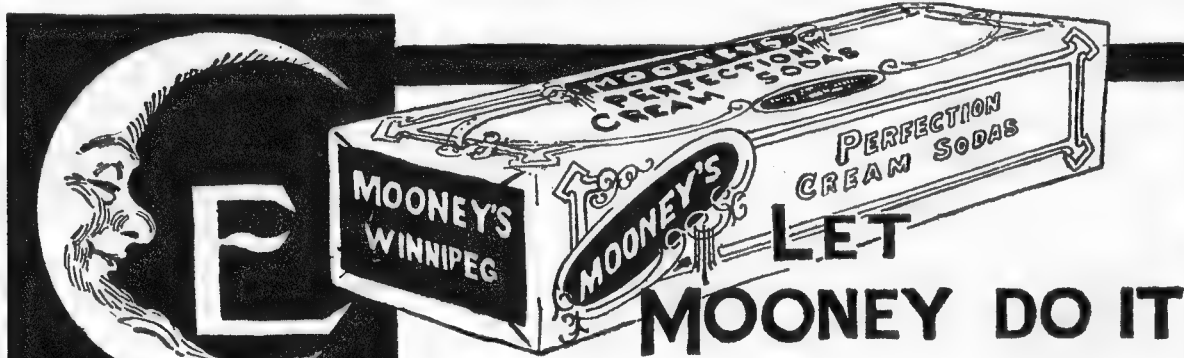
ISOBEL.

MORE HOMESTEAD HELPERS

Still they come—those welcome helpers who are willing to take some trouble to bring about an improvement in the land law.

Just as a test of the attitude of men generally toward this homesteads for women measure, a woman friend and I decided to spend an afternoon on the fair grounds, Winnipeg, during the big Industrial Dominion Fair just closed here to investigate the matter for ourselves, or, to be exact, for myself, for I was anxious to know. We secured over 100 signatures, or just as many as we had time to talk with, getting not only the signatures but their opinions on this subject. Only one man hesitated—wanted more time to decide—so that it may be said that 100 per cent. of the men are agreeable to this change in the law. We did not take any women's names, though some wanted to sign. The men were all strangers so that it could not be said names were put down for friendship's sake; but purely on the merit of the measure.

ISOBEL.



**DON'T BAKE—BAKE—BAKE IN THE HARD
OLD FASHIONED WAY**

It shortens your life, spoils your temper and ruins your looks.
Try the new way—the **MOONEY** way.

No spoiled baking. No overheated kitchens. Lots of leisure in the home.
MOONEY'S BISCUITS are so fresh, so crisp, so appetizing that they are largely taking the place of home baking with thousands of Western people. Ask for

**MOONEY'S PERFECTION
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in air tight, dust proof and damp proof packages
—or in sealed tins if you prefer them.

Made in the Big Sanitary Factory in Winnipeg.

BOVRIL

WILL GIVE YOUR CHILDREN STRENGTH

It is prime beef highly concentrated and prepared so that it is easily and quickly digested.

That is why a cup of BOVRIL so quickly relieves fatigue, and gives new vigor to the ailing.

Try a few drops on a lettuce sandwich.

Dear Isobel:—I am interested in what you are doing in equal rights for women. Kindly send me one of your petitions for homesteads for women.

MISS RHODA DENNEY.
Bradwell, July 16, 1911.

Dear Isobel:—Please send me one of those petitions, "Homesteads for Women." I will do all I can to get signatures. I favor the petition, for I believe the privilege of homesteading is one of the many rights unjustly denied to women.

MRS. J. SKAGFORD.
Bowsman River, Man.

Dear Isobel:—I just noticed the draft of your petition on page 25 of May 24 issue of The Guide, re homesteads for women. If you will send me a copy of petition I will get as many signatures as possible.

A. S. KENNAY.
Nanton, Alta.

Dear Isobel:—Please forward me a petition for "Homesteads for Women." We are picnicking on August 5 and I shall endeavor to get as many signatures as possible. You will require to mail it at once so that it will reach me in time for the picnic.

GEO. S. SAMSON.
River Course, Alta.

Dear Isobel:—We do not take The Guide, but I had a back number given me and see with pleasure that you have prepared a petition intended to secure homesteads for women. There has been a lot of injustice done the women of Canada in the past by not allowing them the right to homestead. However, it is never too late to right a wrong, so let the women of Canada get busy, both married and single, and see this matter set right. The most of the men that I have heard discussing this matter were in favor of it, especially men from the States, where it has been tried for years and proved to be successful. So why not

here? Many married women cannot perhaps take advantage of the privilege if put in force; but the most of us at least have either sister or daughter who would benefit by it.

I would be pleased to have you send me one of those petitions and I will do my best to get it filled up.

In conclusion may I suggest that if it has not already been done, that a copy of the petition be sent to someone in authority in each branch of the Grain Growers' Association, asking them to assist by asking for signatures at the close of their meetings. I wish you every success in this undertaking.

(MRS.) S. M. BEATON.
Paynton, Sask.

HOUSEKEEPING

Common kerosene oil works wonders in keeping mosquitoes out of the house. Last summer we were pestered with this awful nuisance night after night, and on one occasion killed between thirty and forty in our bedroom at midnight. The following day I took a woolen cloth, put a little kerosene oil on it, and rubbed both sides of the wire mesh of the screens with it. That night one lonely mosquito disturbed our rest. Two or three times each week I rubbed the screens in like manner, and we enjoyed peace the rest of the summer. The odor from the oil remains only a few minutes, and the oil itself preserves the screens and keeps away flies.

When preparing greens, especially of the wild variety, nothing should be taken for granted, since invisible worms are very difficult to dislodge. After washing them almost leaf by leaf and through several waters, if you will let them stand an hour or more in strong salt water, you may be surprised to find that more worms, stupefied by the salt, have dropped to the bottom of the pan, when but for this precaution, their presence would have remained undiscovered.

I washed my white linen parasol without taking it from the frame. With a small brush and a dish of warm soap-suds I scrubbed it while open. Then I poured boiling water through it, finally rinsing it with cold water. I hung it, still open, on the line, outdoors, pinning it by the little strap. When it was dry it looked as if it had been starched and ironed, and was pure white.

KITCHEN

Date Bread.—1 egg, butter the size of an egg, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar, 1 cup sour milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups graham flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound chopped dates. Bake one hour.

Sweet milk and cream of tartar may be used putting soda in the flour.



8976.—A Simple Dress for the Growing Girl. Girl's Dress with Side Closing and Sailor Collar (with Long or Shorter Sleeve).

Blue linen with wash braid for decoration is here shown. The dress has a full Waist with a pretty sailor collar, and may be finished with a shorter sleeve having a turn over cuff, or with the regulation bishop sleeve and band cuff. The Skirt has plaited side and back portions joined to a gored front panel. The side closing is unique and practical. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4 yards of 36 inch material for the eight year size.

FINE ATTRACTIVE HOME



DESIGN "VANCOUVER" 21ft. 6in. x 32ft.

Your first impression of this House is bound to be favorable. Outside appearance is very picturesque, having a Full Six foot Verandah with Large Square Porch Posts.

Exposed Brackets and Rafters also add to the general attractiveness of this ever popular design. Notice the Balcony on second floor.

On the ground floor are Reception Hall, Living and Dining Rooms connected by sliding doors, Kitchen, Pantry, and Back Porch.

Upstairs are Three Fine Bedrooms, Linen Closet, Clothes Closets, separate Bath and Toilet. This is a particularly bright house, there being plenty of windows.

This is a very neat, inexpensive home, and should be worth your while to ask for further particulars.

Our Mr. Whaley will be at the Dominion Exposition, Regina. Don't miss seeing him.

NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS



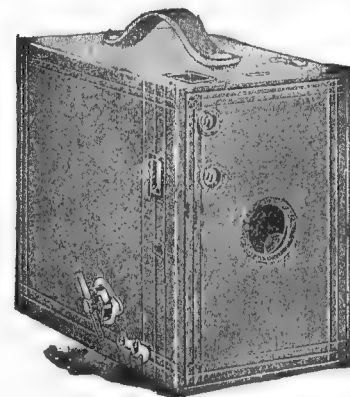
8958.—A Pretty Waist Model.

Ladies' Waist with Guimpe, having Long and Shorter Sleeves and with or without Revers Collar. Surplus effects are always pleasing and becoming to most figures. The style here shown has the peasant sleeve and is finished with a pointed revers collar that may be omitted. The guimpe (which may be partly of lining) is overlaid with material to simulate a chemisette. Dotted marquisette in blue and white with trimming of white, and with lace for chemisette and undersleeves was used most effectively to develop this style. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. It requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36 inch material with one yard of 20 inch "all over" to cover sleeve and vest portions of lining as illustrated for the 36 inch size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send ten cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

It Works Like a Kodak



The 2A Brownie

For Pictures $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches

DETAIL—Meniscus Achromatic lens, Eastman Rotary Shutter, with set of three stops, for snap-shots or time exposures. Two finders. Loads in daylight with Kodak Film Cartridges. Covered with fine imitation grain leather and has full nicked fittings.

QUALITY—Made in the Kodak factory by Kodak workmen under Kodak superintendence.

PRICE, \$3.00

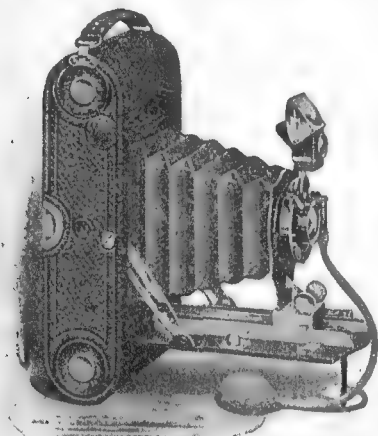
Other Brownies, \$1.00 to \$12.00.

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News in Brief

Barley harvest has commenced in Southern Manitoba.

Drillers have encountered a big seam of coal in the Killarney, Man., district.

George Boerma, a prominent North Battleford farmer, was killed by gas while working in a well on his farm.

Vancouver Liberals have incorporated a company for the publication of a new paper to be known as the Morning Sun.

The Moose Jaw exhibition last week had the largest display of live stock in its history.

But one man, out of a crew of eleven, was saved when the steamer John Irwin foundered near Halifax.

A terrific wind storm did great damage to the fruit crop of Chatham and Hamilton districts, on July 25.

Snow fell in Ottawa on July 25. This is the first snowfall ever recorded in that city during July.

William Jennings Bryan was completely ignored at the convention of Nebraska Democrats held last week.

Eight were killed on an excursion train, in a head-on collision near Bangor, Maine.

A fire which destroyed the greater part of the business district of Grand Forks, B.C., on July 25, burned \$100,000 worth of property.

The new street railway of Regina was opened for business on July 30. Although there were only four cars running, over 5,500 people rode on them.

Chief McRae, for over thirty years a member of the Winnipeg police force, and for twenty-five years the head of that body, has retired from his position.

The many friends of E. A. Partridge will be glad to learn that he is making satisfactory recovery from his illness. He is still confined to the Winnipeg General hospital, but expects to be out in the course of a week.

A. Beaumont, a Frenchman, won the \$50,000 prize offered in an aviation race which made a circuit of England.

John Garton, a pioneer Hudson's Bay Company man, died at Poplar Point, July 26, at the age of 63.

The Winnipeg civic authorities are contemplating the purchase of new and much larger grounds for the Canadian Industrial Exhibition.

Conservatives are busy making charges that the census has not been conducted properly, while Liberals are just as busy denying them.

The anti-trust action of the United States against the United Shoe Machinery Company will begin some time in August.

The Brandon Inter-provincial fair, which occurred last week, was the most successful in point of attendance, of any previous exhibition.

Thirty-seven out of eighty-three men under indictment for connection with the wire trust, pleaded guilty at New York, and were heavily fined.

Hon. Robert Rogers, on his return from the East, has expressed himself as entirely satisfied that all the harvest help needed in the West will be forthcoming.

The United States government will prosecute all branches of the Standard Oil company that do not immediately adhere to the recent decision of the supreme court.

The Canadian cruiser Niobe, flagship of the Canadian navy, ran onto a rock off Cape Sable on Sunday. Wireless communication with the mainland was immediately opened, and help was dispatched, but before it arrived the ship had been floated off with the tide. Although there was a large hole in the bottom the pumps were able to keep down the water. No lives were lost. The Niobe made harbor under her own steam.

A DOLLAR SAVED ON EVERY ACRE PLOWED



This small engine and two boys plow 14 acres a day

For the work of plowing, discing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting, hauling grain to market, animal power is exceedingly expensive. The price of farm horses is now about 150 per cent higher than ten years ago, their feed bills nearly double. The excessive price of building material increases the number of dollars a farmer must invest in sheltering his horses, and their care is a constant worry and a daily expense.

THE *On Pull* WAY

is much cheaper. Cheaper in first cost of outfit, cheaper in operation, less expensive in maintenance and requires no care nor attention when not working.

The *On Pull* when compared with animal power, for the work of plowing alone, easily effects a saving of \$1.00 for every acre plowed.

A fair average cost per acre for good, deep plowing with horses, is 60 cents for feed, 75 cents for labor, 40 cents for interest, depreciation and maintenance, making a total of \$1.75 per acre plowed. With the *On Pull* the cost per acre is, fuel 21 cents, labor 29 cents, depreciation, interest and maintenance 25 cents, making a total of 75 cents. That's a saving of a dollar an acre. The same proportionate saving can be effected in all other farming operations.

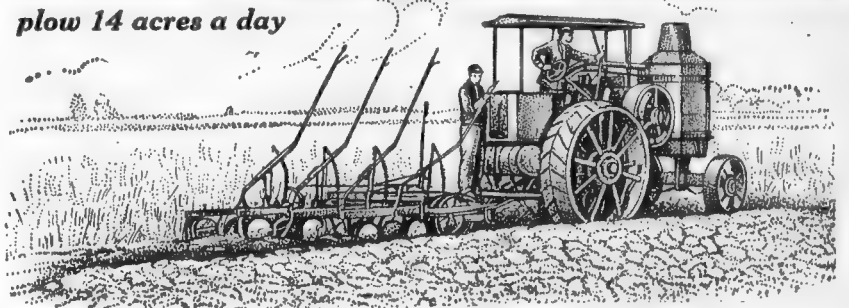
THE SMALL TRACTOR FOR THE SMALL FARM

Type "F" 15 Tractive, 30 Brake Horse Power is especially adapted to small farms. The farmer with 160 acres under cultivation can profitably sell three out of every four of his horses, buy this size tractor and do plowing, discing, harrowing, seeding, threshing and hauling.

On Pull saves time, worry and labor, and at the end of the season shows a nice profit on the investment. Have you seen our catalog? Write for it today.

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THE HEINTZMAN & CO PIANO fits the richest home but is within the reach of the modest purse. It is the undisputed leader of all Canadian pianos and second to none in the world. Now Listen! This being the largest piano and music house in the West, we buy the Heintzman & Co. piano in large quantities and for spot cash, receiving the very lowest price—sharing the big saving by so doing with our customers. And every piano is backed by the prestige of ye olde firme of Heintzman & Co., Canada's oldest piano manufacturers. We are certain you will receive the greatest piano value possible by writing to-day about

Our New Mail Order System and Easy Payment Plan

Nothing under the sun we can say will convince you of the excellent quality of the Heintzman & Co. piano until these points have been demonstrated. Do you know that Heintzman & Co. pianos used forty, fifty and sixty years ago are still in perfect tone? Do you know that it was a Heintzman & Co. piano selected for the Royal Train for their Majesties King George and Queen Mary? We want you to own one, and will make it easy for you by our Easy Payment Plan. The number of Pianos we now supply by mail runs into the thousands. Cut out the coupon below and mail it to-day.

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We receive so many pianos in exchange for the Heintzman & Co. pianos and player pianos that we are able to offer from time to time unheard of bargains. This month we offer on easy terms:

Very Slightly Used	\$450.00 Heintzman & Co. Piano for	\$375.00
	\$450.00 Gerhard Heintzman for	350.00
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Second-Hand	\$400.00 Newcombe Piano for	225.00
	\$375.00 Stanley Piano for	250.00
	\$375.00 Warmwith Piano for	290.00

Organs from \$20.00 up. Square Pianos from \$25.00 up.

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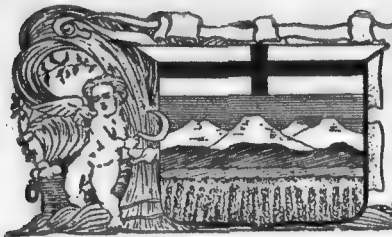
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Dept. G., 329 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen—Kindly send catalogue, price list and full particulars of your New Mail Order System and Easy Payment Plan.

Name.....

Address.....



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

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WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

The picnic held under the auspices of Moyerton Union was a decided success, financially and otherwise. A booth was operated for the purpose of obtaining prize money for the contestants in sporting events and this did away with the necessity of taking up a collection, the usual procedure at these picnics. The ladies were kind enough to provide refreshments and served lunch at one o'clock and supper at six. During the afternoon a football match between our boys and Teepee Lake Union was watched with a great deal of interest, and the visitors deserve our congratulations on their good play and the neat manner in which they placed the ball between our goal posts. The result of the game was 3 to 2 in favor of the visitors. In the evening the young people gathered in the school and concluded the day's joys and sorrows by dancing till daylight. All declared the picnic a grand success and went home with the avowed intention of making next year's even more successful.

HENRY BENNER, Sec'y.

Venesti, Alta.

A most enjoyable picnic and sports was held on July 14 by the combined local Unions of Eckville and Gilby. The weather was ideal and large numbers of the members of both locals, with their families, were early on the grounds. The day started with children's races and later the ladies competed. D. W. Warner, who had travelled down from Edmonton especially for the occasion, gave an interesting address touching upon the important points with which the U. F. A. as a body is interested, including, of course, the reciprocal tariff question. He was subjected to some questioning but appeared to be quite confident of his statements. Mr. Kingsep, of the Gilby Union, returned a vote of thanks to Mr. Warner for his presence. A baseball match between Leslieville and Eckville, played later in the afternoon, resulted in a win for the home team. At football the locals were not so fortunate and after a close and interesting game were defeated by Pitcox. The concluding item in the day's program, a grand dance, added much to the day's enjoyment. The excellent music provided by Messrs. Kingsep, Fritz and Arthur Kinna and another, all of Gilby local, was much appreciated.

A. E. T. ECKFORD, Sec'y.

Eckville, Alta.

A district convention was held at Edmonton on July 10. The country roads were very bad, owing to the continuous wet weather, so the attendance was not very large, but a good representative meeting of the unions round Edmonton was secured. The pork packing plant was discussed at length and the meeting urged all those who were raising hogs to sign the contract. The question of markets for our produce was up for discussion, which resulted in a resolution being adopted that a central district association of all the unions in the Edmonton constituency should be formed, together with others in the neighborhood that may wish to join. The temporary officers appointed were T. G. Hutchings, president; Chas. Burnell, vice-president; F. C. Clare, secretary. This executive received instructions to go into the matter of co-operative marketing and also to find out how far the Grain Growers' Grain Company would help in the movement, and also, if possible, to formulate a scheme to lay before the directors for the better marketing of our produce. Every union in this district will elect one of their members as director and a meeting of the directors will be held at Edmonton on August 7 next, when the officers for the year will be elected.

F. C. CLARE, Sec'y.

North Edmonton, Alta.

The chief business transacted by Okotoks Union lately is the ordering of twine, arrangements having been completed to order a carload in conjunction with Aldersyde Union. The members are also interested in the subject of farmers shipping their own grain. Much diffi-

culty seems to be experienced by farmers in loading their cars quickly enough to avoid paying the railway company demurrage and we would like to know what systems have been adopted in other places to overcome this difficulty.

E. E. SAUNDERS, Sec'y.

Okotoks, Alta.

The Blackfoot sports, postponed from June 30, were held on July 4, and although we had a heavy hail storm a good crowd turned out. The races and athletic events, at which prizes of the value of over \$50 were distributed, including an engraved silver cup, attracted much interest and the enthusiasm ran high over the football match between Teepee Lake and Blackfoot United. The home team secured the new football donated as a trophy by a score of 2 to 0. A refreshment stall at which fruit, ice cream, etc., could be purchased at popular prices, also a good supper, was presided over by the indefatigable lady members of our local union, whose kind attentions were appreciated by all. The supper was followed by a concert and dance at the school house, at which prizes to the value of \$9 were distributed to the holders of numbered tickets. The gross income for the day was over \$100 and although the expenses were heavy the U. F. A. funds were augmented by quite a substantial sum which we hope will form the nucleus for our new U. F. A. hall.

F. B. SULMAN, Sec'y Sports Com.

Blackfoot, Alta.

Wheat Sheaf Union believes that a stock law should be passed by the government suitable for the whole province and framed on the same lines as the herd law now in operation in certain parts of this province and Saskatchewan, such law to be in force from May 1 to November 1 in each year. In regard to municipal legislation a resolution was passed requesting the government to introduce a new rural municipalities act at the next session of the legislature, such act to give the municipalities the right to suspend or extend the action of the stock laws.

J. STOKOE, Sec'y.

Wilhelmina, Alta.

Great preparations had been made for a big picnic by the Winona and Waverly Unions, together with a settler's picnic committee, but persistent rainfall throughout the day, July 1, prevented any semblance of a picnic. The committee were fortunate, however, in securing Mr. Warner, of Edmonton, to deliver an address, and hurried arrangements were made, on account of the rain, to meet in the Oxville Presbyterian church. A fair sized crowd gathered to listen to Mr. Warner, who entered into a review of the U. F. A. organization and its activities, including the Ottawa delegation and platform, and their effect upon Parliament. The broader powers and influences of the organization, as outlined by Mr. Warner, made us all realize a greater value in our connection with the United Farmers of Alberta.

JAMES P. SWAYNE, Sec'y.

Paradise Valley, Alta.

A large amount of business is being transacted by Prairie Dell Union, and committees have been appointed to handle twine, flour, oil, coal, lumber, etc. Orders have already been taken for over 10,000 pounds of twine and 14,000 pounds of flour. Arrangements have also been completed for a large picnic at an early date, and a good program of sports will be provided, including boat racing, swimming, diving, greasy pig and other attractions.

P. S. WALDEN, Sec'y.

Stavely, Alta.

A new union has been organized by the members of Prairie Dell Union near Champion and there is every prospect that it will be a good strong one. Receiving an invitation to visit the district we found it to be one of the best in the province, surrounding a beautiful eight-mile lake, and soon to be traversed by three railway lines. It is settled by

prosperous and progressive farmers who are fully awake to the great work being done by the U. F. A. Owing to the heavy rains and short notice the attendance was not large, but all present joined the Union, the officers elected being as follows: President, Frank D. Beingsner; vice-president, Guy E. Voisey; secretary-treasurer, Gregory A. Fath.

O. E. JONES.

Stavely, Alta.

Cumberland Union is in favor of each local improvement district having power to appoint a pound keeper for the district, the appointment to be made by a vote of the ratepayers. Arrangements have also been made for a thorough canvass of the district in the interests of the proposed pork packing plant and already 250 hogs have been subscribed by 11 members.

J. BRASH, Sec'y.

Balermo, Alta.

The U. F. A. picnic at Macleod, twice postponed on account of the weather and finally held on July 12, was a triumphant success. It was just a plain, old-fashioned picnic, where everybody knew everybody else and called one another Bob and Bill, while Stand Off fraternized with Willow Creek and Macleod hobnobbed with the horny handed agriculturalists of Big Bend. There were women and children in plenty. The South Macleod band was present and played, and the member for Macleod was called upon to officially start the picnic. Mr. Patterson was pleased to see the farmers of the district taking such an interest in public affairs. The farmers of Alberta were going ahead and instead of being the mere plaything of every politician who came along they were thinking for themselves. He said he would leave the subject of reciprocity alone, as there were lots of other speakers who would tell what to do and what not to do, and remarked that he was a farmers' candidate himself and he hoped there would be plenty more in this province. He urged the farmers to stand together regardless of their politics. Mr. Patterson called upon W. J. Glass for a few remarks but the latter gentleman remained cached behind a tree and declined to make an oration. There was a program of dancing and sports. Refreshments were sold from booths. At least 500 people enjoyed the farmers' picnic.

Four new members were secured at the last meeting of Foreman Union and we hope to receive some at every meeting till every person in the district is enrolled. The twine question was disposed of by deciding to purchase in conjunction with Gadsby Union.

FRED BARTLETT, Sec'y.

Foreman, Alta.

A picnic was held at Sick Man Lake on July 7, under the auspices of Lavoy Union. The weather was ideal, the surroundings naturally beautiful, the commissariat liberal and good, and the crowd happy. The committee in charge had worked hard and things were well arranged. A company of about 130 assembled and altogether the picnic may be deemed a success. A pleasant feature was the fact that no funds were needed from our exchequer, the farmers' wives and farmers, as well as the villagers of Lavoy, contributing liberally both in cash and in kind. Boating on the lake, a few local pony races and the usual athletic sports were indulged in and kept things going. Through the kindness of Mr. MacKee three boats were loaned and were much appreciated. A refreshment booth was also successfully run. A baseball match between the villagers and the country resulted in a draw. Mr. Austin, of Ranfurly, addressed the company during tea time and gave us a very interesting talk on the work of the U. F. A.

HUBERT MORTON, Sec'y.

Lavoy, Alta.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER

In the June 21 issue of The Guide, Mr. Fream, in commenting on an article

of mine entitled "For the Good of the Order" says there is a chance that what was really meant by the Kasimir Local Union was not "business man" in the literal sense, but "business man" as applied to all other trades and professions outside of farming. I will admit that there is a chance that this was the meaning but that there is also another chance that any member in Kasimir Union could be debarred by that resolution. In making any by-laws for our union I believe they should be so worded that only one meaning can be derived from them, otherwise they are sure to cause disagreement. At the last meeting of Kasimir Union there was an argument as to the meaning of the word "business man" and Webster's dictionary was brought in to settle the dispute, but the president declared that the definition given in the dictionary was wrong, so the matter was dropped.

In Official Circular No. 4, Endiang Union gives the following resolution, which in my opinion is far better suited to the needs of the U. F. A.: "Resolved, that the U. F. A. as an association, do not allow anyone to become a member who has not the interests of the farmers at heart, such as lawyers and business men in the cities and towns."

Mr. Bower, our president, is of the opinion that the constitution should be amended so that only bona fide farmers would be eligible for membership. Either of these would be better by far than debarring all business men, though perhaps Mr. Bower is a little too radical.

I notice in the issue of The Guide dated July 3, that Mr. Nathorst expresses a few words in regard to this matter. It seems to me that Mr. Nathorst is slightly mistaken when he says that the former article dealt with what members should be admitted to the union. What I was discussing was the meaning of the word "business man."

L. L. CUTLER.

Sundial, Alta.

[Note.—This discussion is certainly getting started now and the result will probably be that at the next annual convention we shall be able to deal with the matter, as it must be finally settled by an amendment to the constitution.—E. J. F.]

A Milk Producer

Cows pestered by flies and other insects will not produce as much milk by one-third as those kept free from them.

COOPER'S FLY KNOCKER

when sprayed over horses and cattle, keeps the flies off permanently. It is the only preventative that will not injure the hide of the animal.

Sole Western Agents:

THE STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO.

Winnipeg - Limited - Manitoba

President's Annual Address

Continued from Page 15

bank interest, though other items notably telegraphing and telephoning show heavy increases too. The handling of our elevator department made necessary the engaging of extra help, and in addition several increases in salary were given. You will note that in the organization expenses \$9,737.61 has been charged against this year. This is one-third of the total expenses incurred, the balance on the approval of our auditors, being carried forward to succeeding years. This I believe is the principle usually followed by companies in process of organization such as ours now is. A new system of accounting and recording the business of the Company was introduced during the year, and we confidently expect that the ratio of expense will be cut down very considerably during the coming year.

Turning to the balance sheet you will note that the value of our Lombard street property has been written up \$50,000 by your directors, and this amount placed to reserve. This was, I think, a sound step, and was willingly approved by our auditors. We have a splendid asset in our Lombard street property, and it is doubtless worth much more today than the amount it stands valued at in our statement. It is the part of wisdom, however, to write any asset up in value very cautiously, and I think you will agree we are well within the mark in this respect.

Extension to Other Fields

The directors of the Company feel that a great deal can be done in co-operative effort in cheapening the cost of articles that are indispensable to farm life and work. Take, for instance, a stove, a common article necessary on every farm. The raw iron ore is taken from the earth by an Iron and Steel Trust, and sold to the manufacturer with the necessary profit to the Iron and Steel Company. The manufacturer makes the stove, adds his profit, and sells to the wholesaler. The wholesaler adds his profit and sells to the retailer or the country merchant. The retailer adds his profit and sells to the farmer on the plains, who finally uses it. The iron company, the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer have each had their profit, not on the original cost alone, but upon the increased cost as it passed from hand to hand. When you add to this the further increase from large profits due to agreements among supposed competitors as to prices, it is not difficult to see that the price to the person who wants the stove and must have it, is easily double what it should be. This principle or practice in trade, applied as it is, not only to stoves, but to practically everything we use, accounts in a very large degree for the very high cost of living. What is the remedy in this direction? Equal opportunities to use the resources of nature, from which the Creator designed all our wants to be supplied, and co-operation to reduce the cost of production and distribution to the lowest point. This principle we have applied in the handling of our grain, with what results you best know. We must also eventually apply it to stoves, implements, clothing, everything we use, in short, starting with the staple articles that are absolute necessities. To this end your directors in the past year have engaged a competent man at considerable expense to look over timber limits in British Columbia, with a view of getting one before the timber is all secured by speculators, and later as soon as our finances will warrant, putting in our own saw mills, manufacturing all our own lumber of all kinds, and shipping it directly to our own farmers who may want it, thus cutting out completely the heavy tolls now imposed by the middlemen. Think out what this means. Our new Charter permits us to deal in every way with everything of any kind that a farmer needs or uses.

Future Financing

The most serious problem facing the Company is the problem of getting the necessary money to carry on the expanding business of the Company. With a crop 20 per cent. lighter than the year previous, we have increased our business last year almost 15 per cent. over the previous year. Through the opening



**N. M. RUTHSTEIN—
The Steel Shoe Man**
—He Has Made a Million Feet Happy

To Dealers

Get in line with the leading merchants of Canada and supply your customers with my Steel Shoes. Save them the bother and delay of ordering direct—as they do when dealers disappoint them. A man who knows Steel Shoes will have no other kind—he knows their extra comfort, extra health and economy features. Write for terms today to Blachford, Davies & Co., Ltd., 60-62 W. Front Street, Toronto.

Do it now and give your customers a square deal on the work shoe question.

To Western Dealers

Write for terms to George G. Lennox, 87 King Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, sole selling agent for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

impossible to slip or slide or fall in them—as they are fitted with adjustable steel rivets which may be quickly replaced at any time—50 extra rivets cost only 30c and will keep your shoes in good repair for at least two years.

Foot Comfort and Economy

Go to your dealer at once. Try on a pair of Steel Shoes and see why they feel like an old carpet slipper on your feet from the time you put them on until you take them off. 750,000 farmers now wear them. Steel Shoes are the most economical shoes you can possibly buy. One pair

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, The Steel Shoe Man
Dept. 23, Toronto, Canada
GE. BRITAIN FACTORY, Northampton, Eng. U. S. FACTORY, Racine, Wis.

up of new areas in Western Canada the production of grain is increasing very rapidly. With the increase in production and the increase in membership of the Company, it is not too much to expect that in three or four years we will handle annually fifty or sixty million bushels of grain. This will require at least five or six million dollars to care for it. To establish the credit necessary to handle it we must, with all possible speed, increase our capital. While the grain itself is the best kind of security, we must in addition have financial standing within ourselves. This can only come with an increase in capital and the building up of a reserve fund. Our stock should be attractive. In addition to building up the co-operative spirit, and the indirect benefit of compelling others to pay the fullest value possible, the Company need not I am sure ever drop below paying eight or ten per cent dividend, which is an excellent rate of interest. Many farmers put their money in all sorts of wild cat schemes inaugurated by selfish promoters, and get nothing for it. If they concentrate their strength in their own Company they aid in building up something really useful to society, and at the same time invest their money in something that pays them well. Each shareholder can help, by taking the full limit of stock himself when he can, and by urging his neighbors to do the same. The personal word with men, as you well know, counts for the most.

The Future

I wish before sitting down, to dwell for a moment with the future prospects of the Company. We have the experi-

Read Why Steel Shoes Correct All Feet Ailments—Protect Health—and Save You About \$20 a Year

Then decide whether or not you want to *try* a pair—to prove to yourself that all I claim for my Steel Shoes is true.

HOW OFTEN we hear, "If it wasn't for my feet I'd be all right"—"My feet are simply killing me," etc. 98 out of every 100 such troubles come from wearing the wrong kind of shoes. Leather shoes get wet with moisture from the outside—and from perspiration on the inside. The socks become moist—the leather and the sock stick together—thus the friction—the rubbing—all comes on the flesh of the foot. What's the result? Blisters, bunions, burning sensation, sore, aching feet, tired ankles, actual torture.

Leather shoes always break down in the arch—causing the steps to break also, and the result is known as Flat-foot—the most intolerable, uncomfortable, incurable disease that can happen to the laboring man's feet. If it hasn't happened to you, don't run the chance of it another week. Get my Steel Shoes now. It has happened, my Steel Shoes will prove a double blessing to you.

For Your Health's Sake

It is impossible for you to have any of the above troubles wearing these wonderful Steel Shoes. Try a pair at your dealer's. See how Steel Shoes are made in the natural form of the foot—ample room for all the toes to lie in their proper positions. Note how the friction—the rub in Steel Shoes lies between the shoe and the sock—so you can never be troubled with blisters—corns—or bunions. My Steel Shoes positively cure tender, aching feet—and I can prove it.

And you can never catch cold in a Steel Shoe—you never suffer from a lame back—from a sore throat—tonsillitis—or lumbago or sciatica, rheumatism or pneumonia, or any of the other ailments that can be traced back to a common cold caught from working with wet, cold feet.

When you try on a pair of Steel Shoes you'll see why it is impossible to run a rusty nail into your foot—which oftentimes results in lockjaw—why it's impossible to slip or slide or fall in them—as they are fitted with adjustable steel rivets which may be quickly replaced at any time—50 extra rivets cost only 30c and will keep your shoes in good repair for at least two years.

of them will outlast six pairs of leather shoes. Steel Shoes are sold direct from my factory to the user, on Free examination and Try-on in your home—if your dealer can't or won't supply you.

Free Trial and Try-on Plan

I want you to try a pair of Steel Shoes. I want you to prove—in your own way, and to your own satisfaction—that everything I claim for these wonderful shoes is true—and that I do not claim half enough for them. See your dealer or, if you prefer—you can order direct from this advertisement—I give below prices and sizes. All you need to do is to give me the size of the leather shoe you wear—and I'll ship you, by return express, a pair of my Steel Shoes—guaranteed to fit you. Examine them carefully when they arrive—put them on two or three times—walk around in them—see how they feel—see how light and comfortable they are—convince yourself that they must give a tremendous amount of wear—satisfy yourself in every way—or let me know and I will send for them at my expense.

If you prefer—write for my booklet "The Sole of Steel". But act now—either go to your dealer and see a pair of Steel Shoes or order a pair direct from this advertisement—which you are perfectly safe in doing if you wish to get the shoes immediately—or send for the booklet and further details.

Four Styles—6, 9, 12 and 16 inch Tops—in all sizes—

For Men and Boys

Steel Shoes 6 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.
Steel Shoes 9 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes 12 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes 16 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.

Boy's Steel Shoes—Sizes 1 to 4

6 in. high, Boy's Steel Shoes \$2.50 per pair.

9 in. high, Boy's Steel Shoes black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

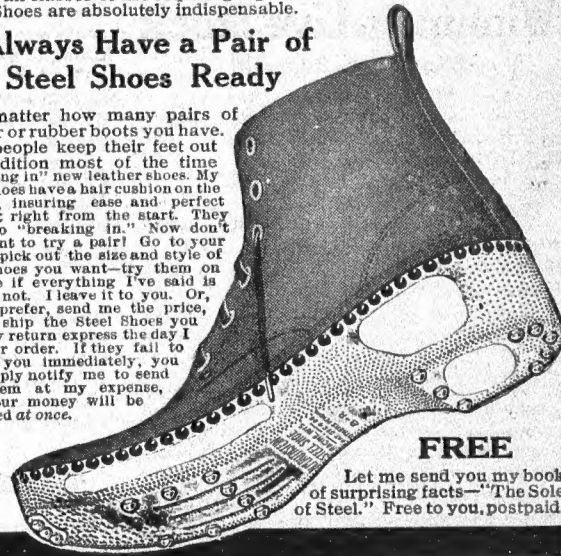
In ordering give correct size. Boy's Steel Shoes will please the boy and save you money and worry.

Each pair of Steel Shoes is worth \$2.50 more than the regular working shoe.

For all classes of use requiring high cut shoes our 12 or 16 inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable.

Always Have a Pair of Steel Shoes Ready

—no matter how many pairs of leather or rubber boots you have. Most people keep their feet out of condition most of the time "breaking in" new leather shoes. My Steel Shoes have a hair cushion on the bottom, insuring ease and perfect comfort right from the start. They need no "breaking in." Now don't you want to try a pair? Go to your dealer, pick out the size and style of Steel Shoes you want—try them on and see if everything I've said is true or not. I leave it to you. Or, if you prefer, send me the price, and I'll ship the Steel Shoes you want by return express the day I get your order. If they fail to satisfy you immediately, you can simply notify me to send for them at my expense, and your money will be refunded at once.



FREE

Let me send you my book of surprising facts—"The Sole of Steel." Free to you, postpaid.

lar business of this Company, but in respect to the work of all our farmers' organizations wherever there are such. Read and study the Company reports and business. Don't forget that it is your concern, and not the concern alone of a few men at the head of it, as many of our enemies try to make our people believe.

There is only one other thought that I wish to leave with you, and that is that there is a phase or part of the Company's work above and beyond the purely commercial side of it. It often appeals to me that perhaps the greatest good we are doing is the educational side of our work. I believe that clearly and unmistakably the spirit of a true democracy is growing today in this Canada of ours, as it is undoubtedly growing in every civilized country in the world. The true conception of the Brotherhood of Man is better understood by more people now than ever before. The wise truth stated ages ago, that "No man liveth to himself" is coming to be realized with its full true meaning, and in spite of ourselves the conviction is coming home to us with an irresistible force that our own happiness in the world is bound up with the happiness of those around us. That this Company has exerted a powerful influence in this direction, largely an unconscious one, but nevertheless effective, cannot be doubted. I am sure it is the earnest wish of each shareholder here today that its influence in the future, unconscious or otherwise, may always be directed to aid in developing the true democratic spirit that seeks to give in life "equal opportunities to all, and special privileges to none."

ence of the past to guide us as far as it applies to the future. Nevertheless, we will in the days to come, be breaking new ground, in some directions at least. The co-operative idea, as applied to the handling of commodities we produce or use, is yet in its infancy in this country. Signs are not lacking that the idea is taking firm hold. The feeling of hopelessness of success that a few years ago characterized our farmers as far as working together for their own benefit was concerned, is rapidly disappearing. The man who a few years ago said "It's no use to try," is filled with a new and confident hope. The knowledge that as farmers we can enormously cut down the cost of handling of our stuff, either what we use or sell, is growing. Attempts in this direction, if carried on upon sound business lines, are bound to succeed. In forwarding such development the most urgent need of the Company today is more capital. I earnestly wish that our shareholders will grasp the full need of this. They are in the position to give the greatest aid in building up financial strength, not necessarily by taking additional stock themselves where possible, but in telling their neighbors just what the Company has done. Had we capital today we could enter upon other activities with perfect safety that would be of even more benefit to us as farmers than what we have already accomplished. Efforts stronger than ever before are being directed, and will, in future, be directed toward creating suspicion and mistrust among us. There is an old proverb which says, "United we stand; divided we fall." Let us keep it in mind not only in respect to the particu-



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, August 1, 1911)

Wheat.—The very severe black rust scare of last Friday made a distinct flurry in our wheat markets during the past week, with great strength for the time in American markets, and also strength in our futures. However, cash wheat moved up but little, rather remaining close to export basis, but with a very good demand. The congestion in the harbor at Montreal remains a disgrace to our Canadian shipping, severely hindering the export of our grain, as many boats are tied up for several days at a time before they can get unloaded in the one only harbor commissioner's elevator. However, the new elevator is being erected which should, in a few weeks' time, prevent a recurrence of the difficulty which has been very acute all summer. Today, Monday, the July wheat has gone out with practically no flurry, but the undoubted damage in the spring wheat states across the line, due to rust and drought, has made our market steady and with a good undertone. If weakness develops in the near future it will be because of our crop coming along safely. We think that wheat should be sold on any bulge and that holders of old wheat should watch the market very carefully now, as but a few weeks of old crop markets remain.

Oats.—Oats have weakened off somewhat in further sympathy with the weakness in the American markets, and also due to the fact that lake freight to Montreal before the end of August is now unobtainable, and this coarse grain cannot be handled via Buffalo advantageously.

Barley.—There is no change in the barley situation, but a few farmers are now disposed to hold, seeing that the reciprocity pact will be definitely dealt with in about ten weeks' time.

Flax.—Flax has straightened a little and we think it is a good time to sell flax which has been held for some time past.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Week Ending July 29

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	1,810	946	625
C.N.R.	628	268	21
G.T.P.	37	12	—
Total	2,475	1,226	646

Disposition

Butchers East	704
Feeders East	210
Feeders West	51
Consumed locally	1,510

Cattle

Last week's run of cattle mostly composed of poor to medium female stuff and some thin steers. The top price of the week was \$5.00 per cwt., nothing showing better quality arriving. A large number of medium range butcher animals were taken for eastern shipment and practically the first shipment of feeders for the year went East. The market demand is strong for real good animals, but few such are arriving. There will not likely be any advance in prices until there is a strong gain in quality.

Cattle prices quoted are:
Choice butcher steers and heifers, 1,200 lbs. up \$4.50 to \$5.00
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers, 1,000 lbs. up 3.75 " 4.25
Common to medium butcher heifers and steers 3.25 " 3.75
Best fat cows 3.50 " 4.00
Medium cows 3.25 " 3.50
Canners 2.00 " 3.00
Best bulls 3.00 " 3.25
Common and medium bulls 2.50 " 2.75
Choice veal calves 6.00 " 7.00
Common to medium 5.00 " 5.50
Good choice milkers and springers 35.00 " 45.00
Common to medium milkers and springers 20.00 " 30.00

Hogs

Hogs are in good demand and at last prices have broken away from the \$7.25 mark that has prevailed for several weeks.

The advance has been a strong twenty-five cents per cwt. and, last week, one bunch brought \$7.75, but so far this week none have sold above the \$7.50 mark. The strength of hog prices this summer may be attributed to the cool weather that has prevailed.

Hog prices quoted are:
Choice hogs \$7.50
Rough sows \$5.25 to \$5.75
Stags 4.25 " 5.00

Sheep and Lambs

Sheep and lamb prices show an advance this week. Few of the arrivals were from the West, the greater part, as has been the rule all summer, coming from So. St. Paul. Prices quoted are:
Choice lambs \$6.50 to \$7.00
Choice killing sheep 5.50 " 6.00

Country Produce

Butter

Butter prices are firm at levels quoted last week and dealers are finding it necessary to bring stock up from the East to take care of the demand. There is a fair percentage of fancy stock coming from Western points, the dealers stating there is an improvement over former seasons. The following prices are quoted per pound, f.o.b., Winnipeg:
Fancy dairy 19c. to 20c.
No. 1 dairy 17c.
Good round lots 14½c " 15c

Eggs

Egg prices are up a cent. Dealers are offering 21 cents per dozen, Winnipeg, subject to candling. The shrink is not as bad as during former seasons, the cool weather favoring egg shippers.

Potatoes

The expected slump in potato prices has come, dealers now being able to get all they want at a dollar per bushel. They state that prospects for a large crop are excellent, the tubers being fine at every place where harvest has commenced.

Milk and Cream

Prices are unchanged from last week as follows:

Sweet cream, per lb. butter fat	25c
Cream for butter-making purposes, per lb., butter fat	19c
Sweet milk, per 100 lbs.	\$1.50

Live Poultry

Abattoirs quote the following prices:	
Broilers, not over 2½ lbs.	15c
Fowl	10c to 12c
Ducks	12c
Geese	12c
Turkeys	12c to 13c

Hay

Prices of No. 1 Wild are even with last week, but No. 2 shows a decline of a dollar per ton. Timothy is also down a dollar. Dealers quote the following prices per ton on track, Winnipeg:

No. 1 Wild hay	\$10.00
No. 2 Wild hay	8.00
No. 1 Timothy	\$12.00 to 13.00
No. 2 Timothy	11.00 to 12.00

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Slough, per ton	\$10.00 to \$13.00
Upland	14.00 " 16.00
Timothy, per ton	18.00 " 22.00

Oats

Best Feed	27c to 36c
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Butter

Choice Dairy	20c
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Eggs

Strictly fresh	25c
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Potatoes

New, per bushel	60c
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Poultry

Springers, each	22c to 25c
Fowl	18c
Ducks	16c
Geese	22c
Turkeys	14c

Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$2.75 to \$5.00
Bulls	2.00 " 3.00
Hogs	5.00 " 6.25
Lambs	5.00 " 6.50
Calves	4.00 " 5.00

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 26	98½	92½	91½
July 27	96	92½	91½
July 28	96½	93½	93½
July 29	96	93½	93½
July 31	96	93½	93½
Aug. 1	94½	94½	94½
Oats	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 26	36	37½	36½
July 27	36½	37½	37
July 28	36½	37½	37½
July 29	36½	37½	37½
July 31	36	37½	37
Aug. 1	37½	37½	37½
Flax	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 26	205	186	186
July 27	205	188½	188
July 28	210	189	189
July 29	214	190	190
July 31	210	190	190
Aug. 1	210	185	185

AMERICAN BARLEY MARKET

Milwaukee, July 31.—Receipts, 16 cars; barley closed; No. 2, \$1.05; medium, 95c.

to \$1.02; No. 3, 80 to 89c; No. 4, 80 to 90; rejected, 80 to \$1.02.

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on July 28, was 4,497,001, as against 4,473,050 last week, and 3,173,438 last year. Total shipments for the week were 760,464, last year 747,187. Amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	1,512.50	25,648.50
No. 1 Northern	1,378,817.50	1,092,039.50
No. 2 Northern	1,297,126.30	954,940.40
No. 3 Northern	902,856.40	461,193.10
No. 4	263,334.30	95,854.30
No. 5	88,898.00	39,857.20
Other grades	564,455.30	503,903.50
	4,497,001.50	3,173,438.10

Oats

No. 1 White	319,430.11	192,489.20
No. 2	2,400,225.33	2,212,539.24
No. 3 White	96,225.22	462,082.13
Mixed	10,084.04	4,112.08
Other grades	484,298.15	298,395.13
Barley	248,429.00	364,853.00
Flax	133,858.00	29,099.00

SHIPMENTS

	1911	1910
Oats	1,133,060	74,079
Barley	38,197	3,322
Flax	26,299	16,850

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(July 29)

No. 1 Northern wheat, 5 cars	\$1.02½
No. 1 Northern wheat, part car	1.02½
No. 1 Northern wheat, 3 cars	1.02½
No. 1 Northern wheat, 2 cars	1.01½
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 1 Northern wheat, part car	1.02½
No. 1 Northern wheat, 2 cars	1.02½
No. 1 Northern wheat, 2 cars	1.02
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1,300 bu. to ar.	1.00½
No. 1 Northern wheat, 1,000 bu. to ar.	1.02
No. 2 Northern wheat, part car	.98½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 2 cars	.97½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car	1.01½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 6 cars	.97½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 3 cars	1.01
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car	.99½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 2 Northern wheat, 2 cars	.98½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 2 cars	1.01½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 2 cars	.97½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car	.97
No. 2 Northern wheat, 2 cars	.97½
No. 2 Northern wheat, 2,000 bush. new to arrive	.96½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.96½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.96
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.95½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.98
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.98½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.97½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.99
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.98½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.98½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.97½
No grade wheat, part car	.99
No grade wheat, 1 car	.96
No grade wheat, 1 car	.83
No. 2 Winter wheat, 6 cars	.91
No. 2 Winter wheat, 2 cars	.90
No. 3 Winter wheat, 2 cars	.90
No. 3 Winter wheat, 1 car	.90½
No. 1 Durum wheat, 1 car	.92
No. 1 Durum wheat, part car	.92
No. 1 Durum wheat, 1 car to arrive	.92
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars	.62½
No. 3 corn, 1 car	.62
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.40½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.40½
No. 3 white oats, 4 cars	.40
No. 3 white oats, 1,000 bush. to arrive	.40
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, new	.39
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.39½
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.39½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.39
No. 3 oats, 1 car, dirty	.37
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.39½
No. 2 rye, part car	.79
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.80
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.79
No. 2 rye, 1,500 bu. to arrive	.78
No. 4 barley 1 car	.93½
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.95
No. 1 feed barley, part car	.88
No. 1 feed barley, part car	.87½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.72
No grade barley, 1 car	.72
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.14
No. 1 flax, 300 bush.	2.15

The Virden, Manitoba, summer fair will occur August 3 and 4.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from JULY 26 to AUG. 1, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1NW 1 Man. Re		
July																				
26	96½	93½	90½	85½	89½	71	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	36½	35½	..	..	..	205	..
27	95½	93½	90½	85½	89½	71	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	36½	..	..	..	..	205	..
28	96	93½	91	86	89½	71	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	36½	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	95½	93½	90½	85½	89½	71	62	36½	210	..
31	95½	93½	91	86	89½	70½	62	35½	210	208
Aug. 1	96	94½	92½	86½	79½	71	62	35½	..	59½

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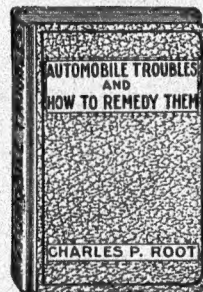
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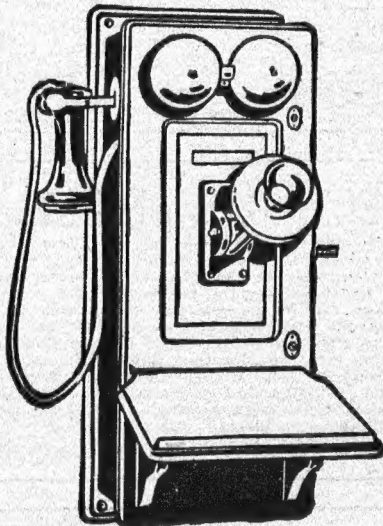
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